

SENATE DEBATES ADMINISTRATION ARMY MEASURE

Test Over Conscription Expected
When Volunteer Amendment
to Bill Is Offered.

ITS DEFEAT EXPECTED

Nonpartisan House Subcommit-
tee Named to Draft the War
Taxation Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Debate on the administration army bill providing for selective conscription began in the Senate today with friends and opponents lining up for the impending fight over the draft and volunteer plans. Administration leaders are determined to press the bill for final disposition and express confidence that it will pass with a safe majority.

The military committee in voting to report the bill to the Senate stood 10 to 7 in favor of the selective draft system. The first real contest in the Senate is expected to come over efforts to amend the bill by adding a provision authorizing a call for volunteers.

In the House the military committee met today to approve the majority substitute bill, which provides that the volunteer system shall be given a trial before a draft is resorted to. It is planned to take up the measure in the House on Monday.

The bill, including the volunteer amendment, was ordered favorably reported to the House, by the committee, by a vote of 13 to 8. Prospects are bright for a vote Wednesday night or Thursday.

The administration espionage bill, after three days of sharp debate in the Senate, was displaced today by the war army bill. Decision to postpone consideration of the espionage bill indefinitely was reached late yesterday after the Senate had voted 41 to 23 to retain clause providing for a press censorship during the war. The clause was materially modified, however. The espionage bill will be reported to the House Monday.

Committee Hears War Opponents.
Pacifists, conscientious objectors and representatives of unorganized workers appeared today before the Senate Military Committee before debate on the army bill began. James Eads How of St. Louis, known as the "Millionaire Hobo," speaking for migratory workers, said he believed if guns were put in their hands he feared they would use them against the government. Joseph Cannon, a labor organizer, predicted that the selective draft and higher prices of food would lead to riots and that "blood will flow in the streets."

Mrs. W. I. Thomas of Chicago, executive secretary of the Women's International Peace party, characterized the war as an alliance "between Lombard and Wall streets."

Grant Hamilton of the American Federation of Labor, said labor stood solidly against conscription.

Nonpartisan Revenue Bill.
Both Democrats and Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have agreed informally that the war revenue bill shall be nonpartisan. A subcommittee of three Democrats—Chairman Kittling and Representatives Rainey and Dixon and two Republicans, representatives Fordney and Gardner—were named to formulate a tentative draft of a bill to be submitted to the committee next Tuesday.

Chairman Kittling said it would take from a week to ten days to complete the work and report the bill to the House. By a unanimous report time will be saved in debate on the floor and the measure will be ready for the Senate in two weeks, according to present plans.

The taxation bill is expected to raise approximately \$1,000,000,000 to defray one-half of the estimated cost of the war for the first year. This sum was stipulated and provided for in the bond with an authorization to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness.

A committee informally considered estimates of revenue sources submitted by Secretary McAdoo. It was prevailing opinion that the income tax exemption shall be lowered.

"This," said Kittling, "was money conceded by all the members. The income tax for individuals is to be levied on salaries as low as \$100 for unmarried persons and \$200 for married persons." By this arrangement the normal tax would stay at 2 per cent and the surtaxes increase two or three times.

No Retroactive Taxes.
The committee today felt that none of the taxes to be levied should be retroactive either on incomes or excess profits. This indicated a failure for the treasury department suggestion.

The new bill probably will have increased postage rates on all matter taken through the mails with exemptions on certain items. It is estimated that \$7,000,000 can be secured from this source. It is planned to increase the tax on newspapers and magazines so long as they are published.

The committee expects to raise the war profits tax for the fiscal year so it will produce at least \$500,000,000. The suggestion that this tax be retroactive met with general disapproval.

Chairman Kittling indicated there would be a tax on manufacturers of automobiles. This may be extended to Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

BOARD PRESIDENT GETS A REPORT ON \$700 POLICE LEVY

Patrolman McCormack Tells of
Making Collection in Central
District.

OTHERS ARE QUESTIONED

Mansur Seeks to Learn Who
Was to Get Fund for Passage
of Salary Increase Bill.

President Mansur of the Board of Police Commissioners today resumed his investigation of the fund being raised among Sergeants and patrolmen in connection with the passage by the Legislature of the bill increasing the salary of each Sergeant, patrolman, probationary patrolman and turnkey \$10 a month.

His first action was to consider a written report from Patrolman William McCormack, representative of the Central District patrolmen on the executive committee of the Police Relief Association, who collected \$700 toward the fund. McCormack last night was ordered by Chief Young to make the report.

It was some over by Mansur in the presence of Chief Young, Secretary Eddy of the association, and a stenographer, and Mansur afterward called in McCormack, who was questioned about all details of the report.

Patrolman Ray Cummings, secretary of the association, and Patrolman John Sanders also were questioned. Others summoned were Patrolmen Charles Dumont and John McCaffery and Sergeant Steve Collins. They with McCormack, Cummings and Sanders composed the Salary Committee, a subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the association. This committee had charge of the salary increase bill.

Can't Schwartz Demands Keys.
Another important incident of the investigation was a demand by Capt. Schwartz of the Central District of McCormack for the keys of the Relief Association drawer in the Central District.

McCormack turned over the key without objection and Capt. Schwartz took the contents of the drawer to President Mansur. No information as to what was found was made public, but McCormack said the drawer contained only the record of the collection of dues of the association.

President Mansur learned in his investigation yesterday that Sergeants William Stinger and Sidney Sears of the Central district had knowledge of the collection of the fund but so far that knowledge it is expected that officers from the outlying districts will be called in to be questioned.

The investigation has extended only to officers of the Central District and no information has been obtainable as to whether it will be extended to other districts, though it is expected that officers from the outlying districts will be called in to be questioned.

One purpose of the investigation is to learn whether there was an agreement between officers representing the Police Relief Association, or representing police, with any members of the Legislature regarding the passage of the bill to them after the passage of the bill.

Shortly before the last Legislature met the Police Board permitted contributions of \$2 from each man to a fund to employ an attorney to draw the salary increase bill and to pay legitimate expenses.

Critics Drew Up Bill.
Joseph J. Crites of Rolla, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor last year, and a political and personal friend of Representative Frank H. Harris of Rolla, Democratic floor leader of the House, was employed to draw the bill. He made frequent visits to Jefferson City during the session of the Legislature.

Farris aided Representative John Moroney of St. Louis, who introduced the bill in the House, to obtain its passage.

Patrolman Ray Cummings, secretary of the Police Relief Association, said today that he collection under investigation had not been authorized by the association, and that he had no knowledge of it.

Cummings said that Crites was paid a retainer, the amount of which he could not remember, and that Crites had not submitted his bill in full. Cummings said that Crites was selected to draw the bill because of a belief that he had great influence with rural members of the Legislature and with leaders in the two houses.

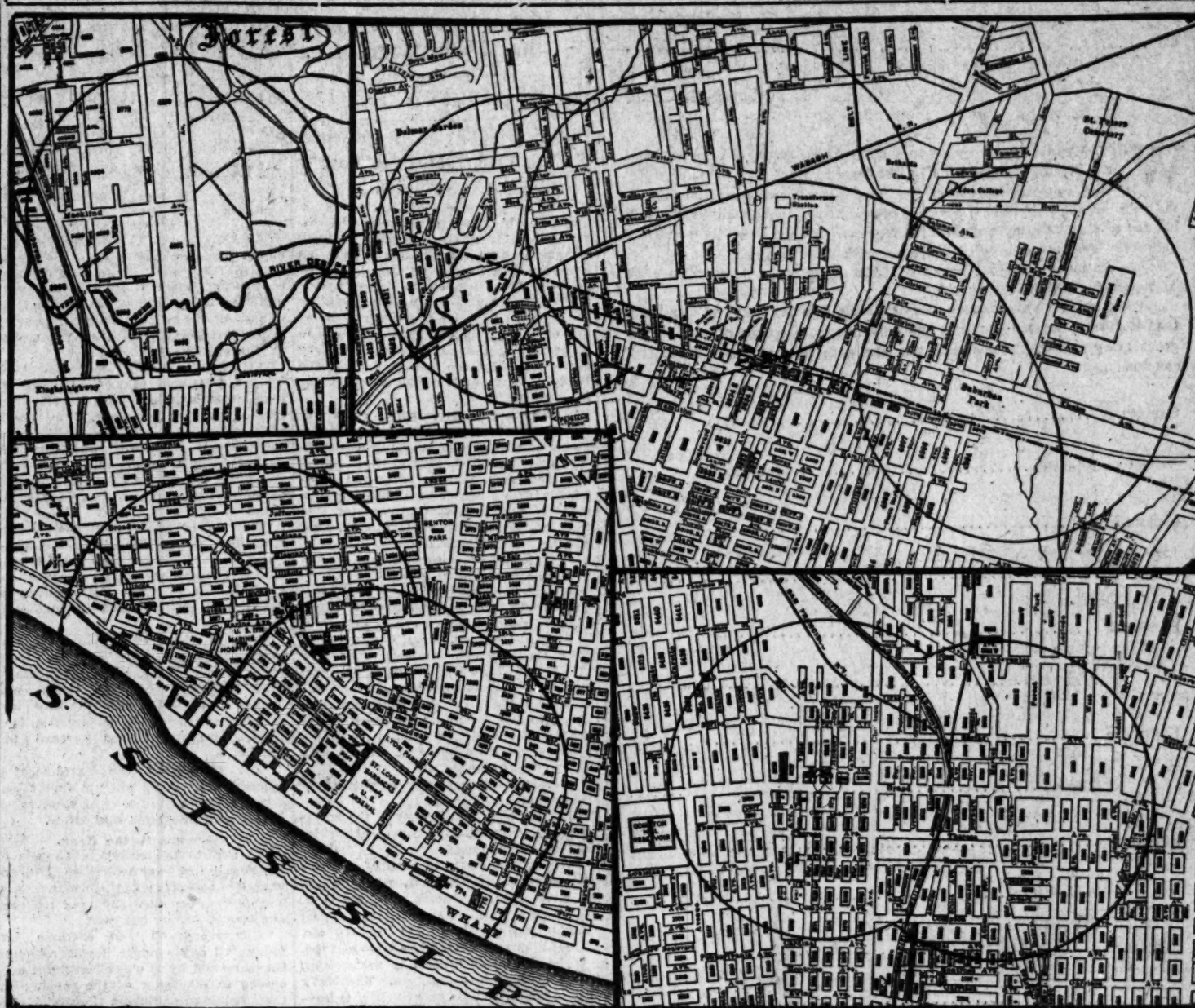
The original assessment of \$2 per man netted a fund of \$2000, a few of the men failing to contribute. This was not all expended and the contributors received back a small part of it.

News to Him, Moroney Says.
The police salary bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Joseph H. Brown, who runs a saloon at 2800 North Fifteenth street. Representative Moroney, who introduced in the house, was found at 2 p. m. yesterday in a cigar store conducted at 47 Walnut street by Thomas M. Kearney, known to the police as a gambler and operator of handbook games.

Moroney, sitting at a table in the rear of the store, was interrupted by the reporter at a telephone conversation in which the legislator mentioned to the man at the other end of the phone the sum of \$25 and painstakingly spelled out

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

St. Louis Districts From Which Enemy Aliens Are Barred



THESE are reproductions from the official government map showing the sections of St. Louis from which all enemy aliens must move. At the upper left hand, the center of the circle is Troop B Armory. At the upper right-hand corner the centers are three large munition factories.

At the lower left, the Marine Hospital and the S. Louis Barracks are the centers, and the lower right-hand the armories of Battery A and the First Regiment are the central points.

ENEMY ALIENS BARRED IN EIGHT DISTRICTS HERE

Circles With Half-Mile Radius
Drawn Around Points of
Military Importance.

The Department of Justice today completed a map disclosing the areas in which, under President Wilson's proclamation, enemy aliens in St. Louis will not be permitted to reside or conduct their business after June 1, and through which they will not be suffered to pass except by special permit. A permit, to be obtained from the United States Marshal's office or from the Department of Justice, will also be needed for any unauthorized German to have employment in these districts.

They consist of eight circles, with a radius of half a mile, drawn about points of military importance. The centers of the circles are the United States Marine Hospital, Marine avenue and Winnebago street; the St. Louis Barracks, formerly the United States Arsenal, at Second and Arsenal streets; the Battery A Armory, Grand avenue and Hickory street; the First Regiment Armory, Grand and Clark avenues; Troop B Armory, 5248 Oakland avenue; and three munition plants, the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., 440 Plymouth avenue; the same company's No. 3 plant at Maple avenues and the Wabash tracks, at present closed down; and the Curtis Pneumatic Machinery Co., Hamburg and Kleen avenues. Some of the circles, as shown on the map, overlap each other.

No formal offering of the treasury certificates has yet been made, the bill authorizing them and the \$5,000,000,000 of bonds not yet having become a law. The two houses of Congress are still working out agreement on minor changes in the measure. It is expected to be finally passed and signed by the President with a few days.

ENJOYS BIG STEAK DESPITE LINDENWOOD'S 'MEATLESS WEEK'

Miss Ruth Chivvis, Who, as Pacifist,
Opposed Abstinence, Received
Beef in Mail.

Miss Ruth Chivvis, daughter of Mrs. W. R. Chivvis of 4232 West Pine boulevard, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, enjoyed the only beefsteak which was eaten at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, in the college's "meatless week" which ends today.

Miss Chivvis has been opposed to war, and when the "meatless week" was proposed, as a means of saving \$150 for the Red Cross fund, she argued against it, saying such abstinence would not make for efficiency. When she was outvoted, she announced her consent would be "graciously given." A day or two later she received a package which proved to be a large steak with the words, "Graciously given, but not with grace." She and a teacher broiled the steak on a chafing dish, and the other young women got only the aroma.

Portuguese Cabinet Quits.
LISBON, Portugal, April 21.—Antonio J. Almeida, President of the Council, today presented to Bernardino Machado, the President of Portugal, the resignation of the entire Cabinet. Premier Almeida's action followed an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of the Government establishing a national economic council.

Order Your Copy Today
A double page in colors of some of the most striking canvases from the brush of the famous Spanish artist, whose works will be exhibited here soon.

Some Phases of Preparedness
A page of photographs in the Rotogravure Section, showing how the country is getting ready to put a great army in the field.

Eulogists' Pictures Coming to
St. Louis
A double page in colors of some of the most striking canvases from the brush of the famous Spanish artist, whose works will be exhibited here soon.

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2 GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK BY BRITISH IN FIGHT NEAR DOVER

Five of Raiding Fleet Put to Flight
by Two English Vessels—105
of Defeated Crew Saved.

BRITISH SHIPS UNDAUNTED, CASUALTIES ARE SLIGHT

Haig's Troops Again Strike Towards Cambrai
and Capture Village—French Active
Along the Aisne and
Oise Rivers.

LONDON, April 21.—The Admiralty announces that two German destroyers, probably three, have been sunk in the course of a German raid near Dover.

Five German destroyers took part in the Dover raid. They were engaged by two Dover patrol vessels. The British suffered no material damage.

The British casualties were slight in comparison with the results obtained. One hundred and five Germans were saved.

The announcement follows:
"The Vice Admiral at Dover reports that on the night of April 20 five German destroyers attempted a raid on Dover. The raid resulted in their firing a number of rounds into a plowed field a few miles from Dover. The enemy appears then to have steered in the direction of some of our shipping, possibly with the intention of attacking, but was met by two vessels of the Dover patrol."

"In five minutes these two vessels engaged and sank at least two, possibly three, out of the five enemy boats, the remainder making off at high speed during the short engagement, escaping in the darkness."

"Our vessels suffered no material damage and our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the result obtained. Our patrol vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash and the tactics pursued were a very fine example of destroyer work. We were fortunate in being able to save the lives of ten German officers and 95 men from the vessels sunk."

British Resume Drive on Cambrai, French Progress North of Aisne

LONDON, April 21.—British troops last night captured the village of Gonnelle on the front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. It was officially announced today. A number of prisoners were taken in the sharp fighting here.

PARIS, April 21.—The French troops made further gains last night in grenade fighting south of Juvincourt and east of Courcy. A German attack against Mont Haut failed, the War Office announced.

The artillery was very active over the front of the French offensive. Battle of guns raged with particular violence east of Craonne, north of Rheims.

The statement follows:
"North of the Aisne the battery fighting was active in the regions of Mantoul-Le-Fosse and Hurbise. We took 200 more prisoners yesterday on this part of the front."

East of Craonne and north of Rheims the night was marked by violent artillery actions. We made progress in grenade fighting particularly to the south of Juvincourt and east of Courcy.

"The night was relatively calm over the remainder of the front."

French Official Statement Tells of Further Progress on the Aisne.
PARIS, April 21.—Hard fighting continues between the French and German armies all along the southern front in France. The French War Office, in its latest communication issued this evening, records further progress for the forces of Gen. Nivelle north of the Aisne, in Champagne and in the Argonne forest. More than 15,000 Germans have been taken prisoner and guns in excess of 100 have been captured by the French since the offensive began last Monday.

Sassy Is Captured.
The War Office communication says: "Between St. Quentin and the Oise there has been great activity by both armies, particularly to the north of Grugies."

"The day was calm south of the Oise. To the north of the Aisne, our troops, harassing the enemy, have continued to progress toward the Chemin des Dames. We have occupied the village of Sancy."

About 6 o'clock this evening, after very violent preparations by their artillery, the Germans launched an attack with large effectives in the region of Ailles and Hurbise, which was broken by our fire and completely repulsed. The artillery fighting in this region continued very effective.

"In Champagne we have captured several important points of support in the grove of Moronvilliers, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy."

"We have made since the 13th of April, between Soissons and Aisne, more than 15,000 prisoners. The number of guns we have captured during the same period and which have been counted up to the present exceeds 100."

Mindful that every day enables the French shell resources to grow larger along Moronvilliers Ridge, the Crown Prince continues hurling the best known Prussian and Bavarian regiments against the heights time and again. The most recent results of these counter attacks prove the French lost no time in fortifying, as the Germans storming columns were shattered and disposed before even being able to dislodge.

The uniform and insignia of the dead Germans examined indicates that they belonged to regiments of the Guards, withdrawn from such hot sectors as Arras, Lens and Bismarck by the Crown Prince in his anxiety to retain Moronvilliers.

With due respect to the magnificent staff work, the accurate artillery fire and the highly informative aviation observations, the story of the French stroke must go to the infantry, whose daring won the positions, and whose

"Siegfried" Means "Peace With Victory"

THE German line from Lens to Laon, now officially called the Siegfried line, is probably not named in honor of the mythological character of the Wagner Ring. The word "sieg" in German means "victory," and "fried" means "peace," the combination signifying "victory peace," or "peace-with-victory" line.

In the Argonne, our detachments penetrated to the second enemy trench. They found a great number of German dead.

Reinforcements for Nivelle.
Across the Vailly bridgehead over the Aisne which is famed French divisions stormed on Wednesday, Gen. Nivelle is pouring reinforcements, guns and shells, and on the north side of the horizon blue hosts are mushrooming eastward, westward and northward, biting a great pole in the Laon salient, which Hindenburg is still trying to hold as a safeguard for his entire literal system of communications.

Within the historic Chemin des Dames, or Ladies Highway, cut by the pollux, the Craonne-Aisne Railway, is under French gunfire, and another line of German communications is cut. North of Rheims, Russian troops, aided by the French, are slowly closing the neck of the salient they are extending to cut off Brimont, from which Krupp guns have bombarded the cathedral for nearly three years.

Powerless to extricate their great long-range weapons under the French fire, the Germans are resitting, yard by yard, the Ruono-Franco advance, but position after position is falling as the khaki-clad Russians and the blue-clad French follow the artillery with bayonets.

Costly Counter Attacks.
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tenacity held them in the face of the heaviest counter-attacks ever delivered in this war.

Turks Again Halted in Mesopotamia and Syria.
LONDON, April 21.—Gen. Maude, commanding the British forces in Mesopotamia, has forced a passage of the Shatt-el-Adhem, attacked the Turkish main positions and completely routed the Turkish forces, says an official statement issued yesterday by the British War Department. So far 1244 Turks have been taken prisoner.

The statement reads:
"Gen. Maude on the 18th, reports: 'On the night of the 17th we forced a passage of the Shatt-el-Adhem, a stream which was held by a detachment of the Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps. Next morning we attacked the main position held by this corps covering the Istanbul station and about 12 miles southeast of Samarra on the right bank of the Tigris. The operations resulted in complete rout of the enemy.'

In a dispatch dated the 19th, Gen. Maude reported:
"Though no full statement of our captures has yet been made, 27 officers and 1217 Turkish rank and file have been collected and more are coming in. Six machine guns and a considerable amount of other booty have been taken and only the exhaustion of our horses prevented our capturing the enemy's guns. Our total casualties numbered 4700."

The general officer commanding the British forces in Egypt reports in an official statement to the War Office that on April 17, in British advanced north of the Wadi Ghuzza, in Southern Palestine, and captured the Turkish advanced positions along a front of six and one-half miles.

Sea and Air Battle in Fought Near Venice.

ROME, April 21.—A sea and air battle near Venice, April 17, is reported in an official announcement by the War Office. The statement says:
"A number of airplanes, aided by torpedo boats, approached Venice April 17 in order to effect a reconnaissance in force. A rapid counter-attack by Italian and French airplanes and the fire of our batteries prevented the enemy machines from flying over the city. In a series of aerial duels one enemy plane was shot down. Two Italian hydroplanes have failed to return to their bases."

Berlin Reports New Fighting to the German War Office this evening reports that new engagements developed during the afternoon between French, east of Rheims and the St. Quentin Valley.

The occupation of the Siegfried positions, which long have been under construction, says the official statement issued today by the German war head quarters, began on March 16 and ended yesterday by the abandonment of the bank of the River Aisne between Conde and Soupir.
"The enemy," the statement adds, "follows hesitatingly."
(It is generally understood that the Siegfried positions are those which formerly were designated as the "Hindenburg line.")

The German statement continues:
"On the Aisne battlefield the firing increases daily. Near St. Quentin it varies. The double battle on the Aisne and in the Champagne continues its normal course."
"A second French attempt to break through in the Champagne has been frustrated."
"Up to the present the French have used, on both battlefields, more than 30 divisions, which had been carefully reformed after the battle of the Somme."

ARGENTINA IS READY TO BREAK WITH GERMANY

Prompt Satisfaction Demanded for Ship Sinking on Threat of Severance.

BUENOS AIRES, April 21.—The Government has sent to Germany an energetic note demanding complete satisfaction for the sinking of the Argentine sailing ship Monte Protegido.
The Argentine Minister is instructed to immediately break off relations if Germany attempts to evade responsibility for the loss of the vessel.
The instructions sent to the Minister are that Argentina will permit no evasion or delay on the part of Germany. He is told to instruct the Berlin Government that if prompt satisfaction is not granted, Argentina will follow the course of the United States and Brazil and will arm its ships against submarines.

It was announced officially on April 19 that the Monte Protegido had been sunk by a submarine off the European coast. The submarine fired on the ship, wounding a member of the crew. The news caused great excitement in Argentina and demonstrations against Germany were organized.

Anti-German Riots in Brazil Have Ceased.

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, April 21.—The anti-German riots have ceased and normal conditions have been restored. A number of patriotic manifestations have taken place throughout the state of Rio Grande do Sul. No untoward incidents occurred.

VON DEN CORPUT ELECTROCUTED

OSHING, N. Y., April 21.—Petrus von den Corput was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing State Prison here at 12:34 p. m. today for the murder of Barbara Wright in New York City, after eleven hour efforts to save his life had failed.

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Urge Missouri's Congressmen to Vote for Universal Service

Clip out this coupon, obtain the signatures of voters in your congressional district and mail it to your Congressman if you want to aid in bringing about universal military service.

St. Louis,
(Write in name of Congressman.)
Washington, D. C.

WE, the undersigned voters in your district, strongly urge you and the Missouri Delegation in Congress to work and vote for selective conscription, upon the principle of universal liability to military or other public service as provided for in the administration bill for raising an army now before Congress. We urge you to oppose the volunteer system or any compromise with that system.
We believe universal service is the only truly democratic plan of national defense.
We agree with the expert opinion of the General Staff of the Army that universal service provides the only adequate means of raising the great army needed to prosecute the war with Germany to a successful conclusion.

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ENDORSEMENT FOR PETITION PLAN OF POST-DISPATCH

Great Patriotic Work, Says Head of Local Branch of the Security League.

"LET CONGRESS KNOW" FIRED ON FROM REAR
"Mail Coupons to Representatives Telling Them to Vote for Conscription."

George M. Brown, president of the St. Louis branch of the National Security League, in an interview today, gave his unreserved approval to the Post-Dispatch's plan of petitioning Congressmen to vote for the administration conscription bill. He urged every member of the league, and all others who approve the idea of universal military service, to clip the petitions from the Post-Dispatch and circulate them for signatures.

"No more patriotic work could be undertaken by any newspaper than the Post-Dispatch's plan to demonstrate to the Missouri Congressmen that public sentiment is strongly in favor of the administration conscription bill," Brown said to a Post-Dispatch reporter. "I certainly approve in the strongest kind of way work of this kind."

Duty of Congressmen.
"Our Congressmen are supposed to represent in Congress their constituents back home, not to misrepresent them. If the people want conscription, as I believe they do, they ought to let their Congressmen know it."

"I believe that 90 per cent of the people want universal military service. The volunteer plan, as the President proposes to use it, will take care of the people who wish to volunteer. Every country has its soldiers of fortune who like military service and they will have an opportunity to render service under this plan."

"But for the organization of the greater army there must be universal service and no compromise."

"We stand greatly in need of men for the navy today. In fact, we have got to have men and men of high type. There is a pressing demand for expert machinists, engineers, electricians, etc. These men must be of the selected type. The volunteer system is not getting them in sufficient numbers. The Navy Department, in this great crisis, is having to look for men of high type. The volunteer system is not getting them in sufficient numbers. Many of the men on the ships are not properly trained; in fact, some are going to sea within ten days after enlistment."

"Congress is discussing plans for the enlistment of 50,000 additional recruits for the navy. The fact is that the navy cannot get the men already provided for. These are unpleasant facts, but they are facts. These conditions must be remedied."

"Let Your Congressman Know."
"I hope the people of Missouri will let their Congressmen know that they stand before the conscription bill in support of a vote. If they do I feel sure what the verdict will be. The people ought not to sit still, in a crisis of this kind, and let Congress defeat a measure of such vast importance to the country."

"I cannot too strongly urge upon all members of the Security League, as well as all others who believe in universal military service, to clip these petitions from the Post-Dispatch, have them signed by citizens, and forward them to their Congressmen at once. The representative of the people who cannot get the men already provided for. These are unpleasant facts, but they are facts. These conditions must be remedied."

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Allies Shatter All German Predictions With Their Offensive

THE Teutonic critics see a complete collapse of the grand plan of a general allied offensive, frustrated in the west by Hindenburg's retreat.—Dispatch to the Post-Dispatch from Berlin, March 24.

The giving up of this portion of our front puts an end to all their finely laid spring offensive plans. Now at one blow all that is gone for nothing. In the face of our withdrawal all this (the immense preparation of the allies) is useless. We are reshaping the western front lines so that we will have an aggressive initiative.—A high German official to the Associated Press correspondent in Berlin, March 18.

A new offensive move (by the allies) will not be possible for months. The Deutsches Tages-Zeitung of Berlin writes:
Our leadership found the way to render null and void all the preparations of our enemies.—Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, March 21.
Our front in the West stands firm as a rock, and our enemies will never break through.—Feld Marshal von Hindenburg in an interview in the Vienna Freie Presse.

We are now getting the enemy out of their trenches.—A high German official to the Associated Press correspondent in Berlin, March 18.

SENATE DEBATES ADMINISTRATION ARMY MEASURE
Continued from Page One.
other motor propelled machines. The plan now is to levy the tax on the manufactures according to the automobiles. This is preferred to any increase in license tax or to a tax according to the horsepower. The committee will include stamp taxes. Several members asked that the exemptions be very liberal. All luxuries will be heavily taxed.

SELECTIVE DRAFT GAINING SUPPORT IN BOTH HOUSES

Poll Shows Opposition in Congress Is Decreasing and Passage Is Predicted.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A week has brought a great change in the attitude of the members of Congress on the Government proposal to raise a selective army for the defense of the nation by the selective draft feature of conscription. This fact was developed by a canvass of the two houses undertaken by members of it and checked up today by reporters of the Post-Dispatch. The figures of this poll show a large increase in the number of Senators and Representatives in favor of selective draft. There is also a decrease in the number of those supporting the House volunteer bill.

The total number in both houses who now favor the selective draft proposition is 274 against 182 a week ago.
Those who are still against the selective draft feature number 37, as against 92 last week.

The completed canvass in each House is as follows:
Senate: For the selective draft bill, 77; against, 5; undecided, 18; absent (Senator Goff of Virginia), 1. Total, 96.
House: For the selective draft bill, 187; against, 33; for the House volunteer bill, 74; undecided, 103; absent and vacancies, 30. Total, 435.

Of the 74 members of the lower house who favor the volunteer system a majority have indicated the purpose to vote for the Government selective draft bill if the volunteer project fails.

It is believed by the leaders of the fight for the selective draft bill, that while a majority have indicated that it will be vigorous it will be of brief duration and result in the rejection of the volunteer measure and the passage of the selective draft bill by odds of at least 3 to 1.

GERMANS WARNED NOT TO TALK OF FOOD CONDITIONS

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 21.—In the place of the familiar public notice in the German newspapers warning the people not to talk of military matters because of spies, there now appears a notice which reads: "Citizens, your duty is not to talk of food conditions. Every word thereof helps the enemy, and endangers the fatherland."

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AUSTRIA PLANNING TO RID ITSELF OF GERMAN CONTROL

Berlin Alarmed by Prospect of Young Emperor's Assembling Parliament.

GRAVE EVENTS PORTEND Reichsrath, Which Has Not Been in Session Since War, to Come Into Power.

LONDON, April 21.—Great significance is attached in diplomatic quarters here to the present happenings in Austria-Hungary, where the young Emperor's efforts to rid his empire of German ascendancy is declared by the Cologne Gazette to be the herald of grave days for Austria.

Convocation of the Austrian Reichsrath, which has not been in session in several years, owing to violent racial caste divisions, is expected in a daring stroke, which only can portend an attempt to introduce liberal institutions in which the powerful German element has been the most inveterate enemy. Failure of the U-boat war to realize the promises of the Kaiser within a specified time and the steady exhaustion of Austrian resources, together with the new ascendancy given the struggle by the entry of America in the war, are believed to be main causes of the Austrian unrest.

Then the Spanish crisis represents the last effort of the pro-German section of the liberal party to maintain neutrality at all costs. There are rumors also of grave trouble in Sweden, whence news has been very scarce of late. The seriousness of the food situation there is intensified by America's part in the blockade.

The Cause of the Crisis.
The Daily News says the crisis in Austria is due to the decision of the young Emperor, acting apparently in accordance with Prime Minister, Count Clam Martinich, not to carry out the legacy of Count Sturgkh, the Prime Minister, who was killed last year by the Socialist, Dr. Friedrich Adler. This legacy was, in effect, that before the Reichsrath assembled the Government should decree, by the exercise of its royal prerogative, a series of preliminary measures calculated to secure the political ascendancy of the German element. These measures were:

- (1) A partition of Bohemia into four German and five Czech districts, with Prague as a mixed district, i. e., the creation of a German Utiar.
- (2) The making of German the state language in Bohemia, as elsewhere.
- (3) A grant of autonomy to Galicia so as to remove from the Reichsrath the Polish deputies.
- (4) Such change in the standing orders of the Reichsrath as would safeguard the Germans against Czech obstruction.

These were the conditions on which the Germans, consisting of 130 Nationalists and about 30 Christian Socialists, were prepared to sanction the reassembly of the Reichsrath, which had not met throughout the war. Against them were arrayed the forces of all the Slav nationalities and Social Democrats, of all nationalities aggregating over 300 deputies, who demanded that the Reichsrath should reassemble without prejudice. Such was Sturgkh's legacy, and because, Dr. Koerber refused to carry it out and had to leave office after a brief term. Count Clam Martinich, though himself of Czech origin, was understood to be willing to take up the thread of the pact with the Germans where it was dropped by the dying hand of Sturgkh.

Powerful Opposition.
Emperor Charles, however, soon saw that the path traced by the Germans was not conducive to international strengthening of the country in time of war, especially in face of the restlessness of the Czechs. It is quite evident that the Emperor's intention is to break away from the traditional to this intention will be powerful, political supremacy of the German element at the expense of the rights of other nationalities, but opposition to this intention will be powerful.

It will come from the pan-Germans in the German empire, and from the Magyar of Count Taisa's school, whose main doctrine ever has been that the German element must be predominant in Austria in order that the Magyar element be predominant in Hungary.

FOR BREAKFAST, EVERYBODY WHO WANTS THE BEST IN CORN FLAKES EATS POST TOASTIES — Bobby

Every Night For Constipation Headache Indigestion BRANDRETT'S PILL Safe and Sure

All Competition Annihilated

There are five daily English newspapers in St. Louis—the POST-DISPATCH and four others, and this is the way St. Louis merchants buy advertising in the POST-DISPATCH and the "four others."

For instance:
Yesterday, Friday, these experienced advertisers, as usual, pitted the POST-DISPATCH alone, against the four "others" by buying 18 Columns More space in the POST-DISPATCH alone than in the "four others" combined.

The exact count was as follows:
Post-Dispatch alone, 118 Cols.
The "four others"—namely the Globe-Democrat, Republic, Times and Star, all four added together..... **100**

Now, Mr. Merchant:
Is it not perfectly clear that this overwhelming preference by advertisers for the POST-DISPATCH is due to the fact that it always moves the merchandise?

How could it be otherwise when 91% of its daily circulation reaches the homes of the worth-while citizens of St. Louis, the field from which 95% of your business comes?

Quantity and Quality Circulation
Average entire year 1916:
Sunday, 356,193 Daily, 304,201
"First in Everything."

PATROLMAN DUE TO REPORT TODAY ON FUND COLLECTION

Continued from Page One.

several times the word "Free" the name of a horse.

"I know nothing about the collection of any police slush fund," said Morner to the reporter. "I got my first information about it from the newspapers."

"I introduced the bill in the House and worked for it. I was from St. Louis and it was a St. Louis matter. The bill came to me just like any bill would come to any member of the House. Somebody brought it to me and asked me to introduce it, and I did so."

Brogan was playing cards in the rear of his saloon at midnight last night when a reporter found him.

"I have never been offered or promised anything for the work I did in behalf of the police salary bill," he said. "I introduced the bill in the Senate and worked for its passage. Somebody brought the bill to me and I took charge of it. The first I knew of a police slush fund was what I read in the newspapers."

West Virginia Miners Get Increase.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 21.—Operators of the New River and Wind-ing Gulf Coal fields of West Virginia have announced that they will grant miners in the two fields an increase in wages similar to that given the miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The operators in their announcement say they feel justified in making the 20 per cent increase.

Universal 8-Hour Law for Alaska.
JUNEAU, Alaska, April 21.—A bill establishing a universal 8-hour day in Alaska passed both Houses of the Territorial Legislature yesterday. The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any employer to work employees whether on salary or wage, more than eight hours.

Driver Is Held Up.
John O'Neil of 3833 Kernan ave-nue, told the police that he was held up last night while driving a parcel delivery wagon in the 4100 block on McKee avenue. Two men with revolvers took \$40, representing collection, from him, he said.

Shoots His Son-in-Law.
Michael McNally, 38 years old, a veterinary surgeon, of 1412 Pine street, last evening shot his son-in-law, Alex McNevin of 918 Theresa avenue, in the neck. The men had quarreled over family affairs. McNevin was taken to the city hospital and McNally was arrested.

BUDERS GIVE TRACT OF 70 ACRES TO CITY

Land to Be Used for Recreation Purposes on South Bank of Meramec.

Gustav A. Buder, who a week ago was tendered by Mayor Kiel the position of Director of Public Welfare, today accompanied his letter declining the place with a deed by which he and his wife transferred to the city title to 70½ acres of land on the south bank of the Meramec River, opposite Valley Park, in St. Louis County, to be used for recreation purposes. It includes a bathing beach.

The land extends 1000 feet along the Meramec. The deed provides that it is to be maintained by the city and that within a reasonable time the city must erect such buildings and recreation facilities as are needed for a proper enjoyment of the park by the public.

The Mayor, after reading Buder's letter, said he thought the park would be an ideal place for camping parties from the city under municipal regulation.

Buder and his brothers, William F., Leo R., and Oscar E., in 1912 gave the city a block of ground at California avenue and Rutger street for a south-side playground, as a memorial to their mother, Susan R. Buder.

In declining the position of Director of Public Welfare, Buder said he preferred to serve the public in a private capacity rather than in public position, and as president of the German American Front Association occupied all of his time.

The Mayor said he probably would not fill the position of Director of Public Welfare for several days.

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2 BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS SUNK; ONE HAD A SAFE CONDUCT

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 21.—The Belgian relief ship Kongkang has been sunk by a mine or submarine. The Kongkang was a 1100-ton steamer of 6000 tons gross. She sailed from Portland, Me., on March 31, for Rotterdam with supplies for the Belgian Relief Commission.

The Kongkang was hit while in the so-called safe zone of Friday afternoon, on Monday, a Norwegian, is missing. The others who were on board, 34 in number, of whom 19 are Americans, have been landed in Ymuiden by trawlers.

LONDON, April 21.—Officials here of the Commission for Relief in Belgium have been advised that the steamship Ringhorn, outward bound, from Rotterdam with a safe conduct, has been sunk. She was a Norwegian vessel of 1113 gross tons. She left Perth Amboy several weeks ago on her last voyage eastward.

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GERMANY FACING GRAVE SITUATION DUE TO STRIKES

Reported Riot at Magdeburg Most Impressive of Widespread Labor Troubles.

APPEAL BY HINDENBERG

His Message to Munitions Workers Indicates Seriousness of Movement.

The strike situation in various German cities apparently has assumed serious proportions, although owing to strict censorship comparatively little news regarding it is obtainable. The Associated Press today sent out from its New York headquarters the following statement concerning the situation:

"Interest in the great French offensive on the Aisne gives way today to the startling news from the interior of Germany."

"Viel though the situation in the midst of a rigid censorship and obscured by the shackled condition of the German press, sufficient has become known to indicate that the German Empire is facing a great economic and political crisis."

"The latest information received is that 10,000 striking munition workers have engaged in a bloody riot in the great Prussian fortress town of Magdeburg and were only prevented from burning the city hall after a sharp clash with the military. This story comes from the Dutch frontier with sufficient detail to make its claims to authenticity impressive. On its heels arrives the account of demands made by the leaders of the Berlin strike, demands of such a revolutionary character that compliance with them would mean a prompt end to the militarist regime in the German Empire."

"Similar demands have not been voiced publicly in Germany since the imprisonment of Dr. Karl Liebknecht on a charge of treason. It is significant that they include a regulation for the release of all political prisoners, which would include, of course, the noted socialist leader."

"The exact status of the strike movement in Germany is unknown but it is certain that a very considerable portion of the munition workers have been affected. There are reports of a new strike at Essen and Magdeburg in the site of an important branch of the great Krupp establishment. An indication of the seriousness of the situation is afforded by the fact that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has considered it necessary to make a personal appeal to the workers in which he denounces strikes as inexcusable crimes against the fighting forces."

10,000 Strikers Said to Have Attacked Town Hall at Magdeburg.

LONDON, April 21.—Ten thousand strikers, mostly munition workers, tried to burn the town hall at Magdeburg Friday, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Olden, Holland. Soldiers fired on the rioters, killing and wounding many and the town now is in a state of siege. Magdeburg is the capital of the Prussian province of Saxony and one of the strongest fortresses in the German empire. It is 75 miles from Berlin and is the seat of immense steel works and machine shops, forming part of the great Krupp works. The city had a population in 1900 of 229,683.

Berlin Strikers Present Resolutions of Revolutionary Character.

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 21.—Resolutions of a most revolutionary character were presented by the leaders of the Berlin strikers at a mass meeting of the workers, according to the Dusseldorfer General Anzeiger. Peace without annexation and the abolition of compulsory service were two of the striking features of these resolutions, which the paper says, were not carried.

The resolutions demanded that the Government declare its immediate readiness for peace on the basis of a renunciation of all intentions of annexations. They further demanded the liberation of all political prisoners, the institution of complete political freedom and a general, secret, equal and direct franchise throughout the empire.

More than 500 German soldiers, sailors and landsturmiers tried Monday evening to cross the Dutch-Belgian frontier from the environs of Eindhoven to near Cadzand, Holland, says the Handelsblad, but the attempted desertion was frustrated after the party had been pursued and attacked by uhlans.

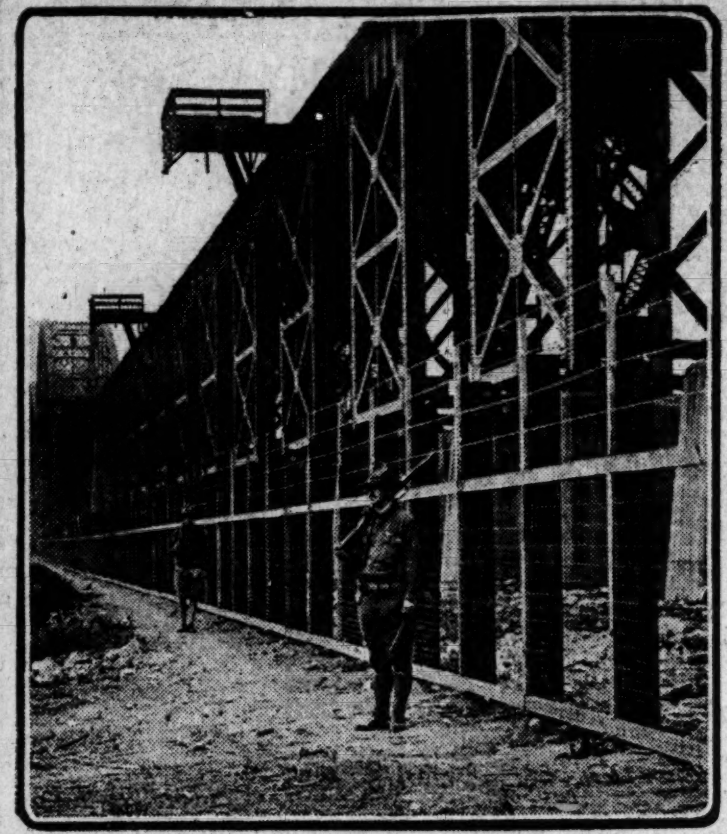
Von Hindenburg Makes Personal Appeal to Munition Strikers.

LONDON, April 21.—A message sent by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to Gen. Groener, head of the German munitions department, with reference to strikes in industrial communities, has been received here by wireless from Berlin. Field Marshal von Hindenburg says he recognizes that the population has been hit hard by the reduction of the bread ration, but that undoubtedly the increase in meat and the regular delivery of potatoes will compensate therefor. While he is convinced that the authorities will see to the proper distribution of food stuffs, the Field Marshal said:

"I am, therefore, quite unable to see how the food situation can be made the ground for strikes by workers while our present position on the Eastern front, which must be fought out there, demands an undiminished production of war supplies of all kinds. This is the first task and takes precedence over all others."

"Every strike, however small, may be the means of an unjustified weakening of our defensive force and is an inexcusable crime against the fighting forces, especially the men in the trenches who bleed in consequence."

Wire Entanglements Constructed to Protect the Merchants Bridge



UNUSUAL NUMBER OF CASES OF SMALLPOX IN ST. LOUIS

Seven Physicians Vaccinating Men, Women and Children in Negro Section.

Dr. M. C. Woodruff, chief diagnostician of the Health Department, today made public the fact that the department has seven physicians working in the negro districts of St. Louis vaccinating men, women and children because of an unusual number of smallpox cases recently discovered. There are 43 smallpox patients at Quarantine, a greater number than at any time since 1904. All of last year there were only 94 cases in St. Louis.

The Barr Branch Library, Jefferson and Lafayette avenues, was closed and fumigated yesterday following the discovery that the negro janitor, Boyd Beckwith of 3400 Hickory street, was recovering from smallpox and that he had been working regularly.

Dr. Woodruff said his investigations had led him to believe that the disease had been spread in St. Louis by negroes, who, he said, had been coming here from Southern states for several months in great numbers.

BROTHERS CONFESSED ROBBERY OF 3 SALOONS, POLICE SAY

Pair Who Came From Kansas City Recently Offered Resistance

When Arrested. Roy Stilling, 25 years old, and his brother, Ben, 23, told the police last night that they had held up three saloons since April 11. Roy hit Detective Glasco on the head with a vase when taken by surprise in his room at 3384 Vista avenue. Ben drew a revolver on Detective Hannegan when arrested at 2638 Russell avenue.

The wife of Roy, Mrs. Lois Weber Stilling, was taken to police headquarters to be questioned. She declared she did not know her husband and brother-in-law were highwaymen. The three came from Kansas City two weeks ago.

According to the brothers, they held up the saloons of Henry Y. Behrman, 1861 South Jefferson avenue; Chichicola and Vaccara, 344 Boyle avenue, and William Moore, 500 North Fifteenth street. A pair of tortoise-shell rimmed glasses worn by Roy Stilling was the clue on which the men were arrested.

Campaign Expense Returns.

Isaac W. Brown, unsuccessful Republican candidate for nomination as Comptroller, spent \$297 in the race, according to his statement of expenses filed with Recorder of Deeds Joy yesterday.

Daniel W. Oviatt, who tried to get the nomination as Republican Alderman from the Twenty-third Ward, spent \$118 in the primary campaign.

This Diagram

shows the actual number of sets sold and unsold of the new

Encyclopaedia Britannica

printed on genuine India paper, up to April 18th last. Even fewer sets remain when you read this.

When the last set is sold, your opportunity to obtain the Britannica printed on genuine India paper will be gone forever.

If you wish to order before it becomes impossible to buy a set at any price, go at once to

Buxton & Skinner Printing & Stationery Co., 306-8 N. 4th St., near Olive

Watch this space grow smaller weekly

HOUSTON OUTLINES PLANS TO CONTROL U. S. FOOD SUPPLY

Recommends That Defense Council Be Given Power to Fix Prices in Emergency.

ASKS FOR \$250,000,000

Department of Agriculture Will Direct Production Distribution and Economies.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Government's program for food control during the war was put before Congress yesterday by Secretary Houston in a communication to the Senate asking power for the Department of Agriculture to take direct supervision of food production and distribution in the United States and requesting a \$250,000,000 appropriation for putting the plan in operation.

Authority was asked for the Council of National Defense in an emergency to buy and sell foodstuffs and to fix maximum or minimum prices. The Government's plan is first to make a complete survey of the country's food supply to determine its ownership and distribution, then if necessary to license and control the operations of all concerns engaged in the manufacture of food or feeds, agricultural implements and all materials required for agricultural purposes. Authority is sought for the agricultural department to take over and operate the concerns if at any time it appears that course is demanded by the public interests.

Would Prepare for Emergency.

Giving the Government power to deal directly in foodstuffs probably would make its application unnecessary, Secretary Houston declared, as its very existence would tend to keep conditions normal. He proposed that the Government should have full discretion, saying it might be wise if an emergency arose to fix prices on a single commodity.

Market grades and classes for farm products, Secretary Houston said, is one of the chief needs of the country to insure proper conditions in producing and marketing farm products.

Authority also was asked for the Department to require of transportation companies preference for the movement of farm machinery, seeds, fertilizers and materials that enter into the processes of food production.

Distribution Plans. Enlargement of the public service of the department was recommended as a means of insuring equitable distribution to prevent undue food shortage in any consuming center and to provide against the possibility of temporary overstocking of food in some communities. The department wishes to allow the market service division to assist in obtaining "recounting of foodstuffs to relieve congestion on transportation lines."

In his plan for an investigation of the present food supply the department has arranged for the help of the Federal Trade Commission, which, with the department, was directed by President Wilson early in the year to make an inquiry to ascertain the amount of food stocks and to determine if the anti-trust laws have been violated in food production, storage and distribution. That inquiry has been halted for lack of an appropriation. The present Congress, however, has voted money for conducting it—the House the \$400,000 and the Senate \$250,000.

Food Survey Necessary. The two houses are expected to get together on an amount to be appropriated for this specific inquiry and as soon as it is available the trade commission will proceed. The commission is laying plans for the inquiry and called into conference more than a dozen Senators and Representatives for suggestions. The concept of opinion, it was said afterward, was that the commission should interpret the act creating it in the most liberal fashion and should get down to basic facts concerning the handling of food resources.

Some officials believe the trade commission has enough power to make unnecessary the use of extreme legislation in regulating the control of food, although additional powers should be given for an emergency.

The senators and representatives conferring with the commission were

With Oysters. Bevo

Quarterly Bonuses for Texas Oil Employees.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., April 21.—Quarterly bonuses of 10 per cent will be paid to employees of the Texas Co., according to a notice posted at the company's refinery by President Lufkin. The payroll of the company here amounts to about \$300,000 a month.

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chosen from among the large number that have introduced food legislation in Congress and others who are particularly interested in the food situation. Many of them had suggestions to offer as to the scope of the investigation. As outlined tentatively by the commission the inquiry would go into every phase of food production and distribution.

Officials of all departments and divisions of the Government realize that the facts of the situation existing must be learned before remedies can be planned. Now, no one knows how much food there is in the country and how it is distributed. Of certain foods the Government has exact knowledge, but of others it has virtually none.

Prohibition Move Unlikely. Suggestions that the Government is contemplating measures for national prohibition during the war as a means of increasing the food supply are met with the statement by officials that no early action in that direction is likely, as it is not considered necessary at this time. Secretary Houston alluded to it in his letter to the Senate by reference to European action in restricting the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. He made no recommendations, however, merely pointing out that the European Governments have saved considerable food that way. Estimates, he said, put the amount of food made into liquor in the United States at about \$145,000,000 worth annually.

Houston warned against agricultural experiments in new areas and tests of new crops. The increase of food, he said, must come about largely through increased farm efficiency and on farms and ranges already in operation. The problem, he defined as one of more concentration of effort; not that of putting more land under cultivation.

Invest in U. S. War Bonds. The St. Louis Union Bank-Member Federal Reserve System of the United States—will handle your subscription without charge.

Bill to Reimburse Saloonkeeper.

A bill to reimburse Charles A. Hoffman, a saloon keeper on Broadway opposite the Courthouse, for eight fraudulent jury warrants which he says he cashed in October, 1915, was introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Wiehe yesterday. The amount of Hoffman's claim is \$32.50. He makes a business of cashing jurors' warrants.

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How Camp Fire Girls Can Save Nation \$1,000,000 a Day During the War

President of the Movement Gives Rules for Army of Young Women Who Already Number 95,000 and Points Out Good They May Do.

HOME enlistment is now the slogan of the Camp Fire Girls in the United States. They are putting to use the knowledge of household work which the movement requires them to acquire and relieving their elders of home duties so that the women can take men's jobs while the latter are at the front. They are effecting an enormous saving in foodstuffs not only by scientific cooking and home economy, but by helping salvage what crops of fruits and berries in their immediate vicinity. They are organizing classes of 10 girls each in Red Cross work. They are taking care of their own health and that of innumerable babies. Following his telegram to President Wilson offering the services "in the home" of the 95,000 Camp Fire Girls in the United States, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, President of the Movement, has prepared a definite program for them to follow, based on Government documents—that the War Department, the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, and all the great Governmental agencies have announced that they want done.

"This program is not aimed at the Camp Fire Girls alone," says Dr. Gulick, "but at every girl in the United States. It is a vast scheme of economy and efficiency."

"Every girl in the United States," he continues, "can serve her God and her country at this time just as truly as the men who do enlist and go to the trenches. It is not too much to believe that we shall be enabled directly or indirectly to save and secure by these economies one cent per capita of population per day in America which is \$300,000,000 a year."

"We yield to nothing in the importance of the work which the girls are doing. There are far more dramatic things which are proposed such as operating flying machines, wireless apparatuses and driving automobiles, but this is the great thing which women can do today."

"Fifty per cent of the money paid for food is wasted in America. We waste twice as much as we use. We use twice as much meat as is good for us; cheese, peas and beans are as good. We know little about the use of rice and spaghetti, which are as good as potatoes. We waste our potatoes and fruits, often waiting until they are spoiled. There are girls in most of the homes in America, and they can save much of this waste."

"More than half of our homes have yards. A small garden in which peas, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables were raised would lessen the family expense for these articles greatly. In many homes it is possible for the girls to keep chickens or to raise a pig. There are large crops of apples, cherries,

Crocheting Your Own Bag

THE crocheted bags that are now such favorites are not difficult to make, according to a St. Louis woman who has made large numbers of them. The original bags were made of silk, in very bright colors. The greater variety of stitches to be used and the lighter the crocheting, the handsomer will be the bag, so she says. One that she had made of silk in dark green, emerald green, bright red and dark red, purple, gray and gold. Here are the directions for making one like it, which should be about eight inches deep and 18 inches around the top:

First crochet a circle of purple about two inches in diameter, then upon that crochet one row of shell or crazy stitch in gold, one row of emerald green, another row of gold, then four rows of dark red, one row of dark gray, one row of dark red, one row of dark gray, then five rows of dark red (this should be crocheted in a different stitch), one row of gold, one row of emerald green, one row of gold, then a band about an inch and a half (scant) wide of dark green, two rows of gold, another band, this time about one inch wide of dark purple (no more) of bright red, one row of gold, one row of emerald green and two rows of gold, finishing off in a scallop. The bag should be so crocheted that it will increase in size gradually from the beginning circle, which should be about three inches in diameter. It should not, however, be crocheted in spiral style, but, instead, each row should be complete in itself and finished off accordingly, with an extra stitch added before beginning the next row.

The pointed end of the bag is finished off with a tassel, made as follows: Take a button, mold about two inches in diameter, build up the top of it with cotton to make it about one and one-half inches high. Cover it with silk like that to be used for lining the bag. Fasten this at the top, leaving the flat bottom plain, except for spider web stitches with silk like that used on the lining.

Cover this with a crocheted piece, going around it like the bag. Make a

small circle, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, of double crochet stitches in gold. Then make 1 row of red, also in double crochet. Follow that with the shell or crazy stitch, as in the bag, 1 row dark gray, 1 row dark red, 1 row of gold, 1 row of emerald green, 1 row of dark gray, 1 row of purple, 1 row of gold. Before putting this crocheted cover over the button, make the fringe of odds and ends of the various silks, if you like that, about $\frac{3}{4}$ or 1 inch deep and attach it around the edge. If preferred, the fringe may be bought, about a quarter of a yard being needed. This particular bag had a 4-inch fringe of emerald green silk, which had been bought ready made.

The upper part of the bag is made of soft leather—made fish-skin—which must be bought usually at a leather store, and, too, as a rule, one must buy a whole skin. Sometimes a piece of a thinner skin may be had at a glove store. Cut a straight strip six inches wide and 18 inches long. Sew the lining, which requires one-quarter yard of satin, upon this strip of leather, then stitch it all up, allowing one-half inch seams on the leather to make the bag measure 18 inches at the top. Or, if the crocheted part does not measure that, the seam may be made deeper; judgment is needed in bag making, as in cooking. Next divide the leather band into quarters, marking the divisions with pins, and divide the crocheted bag similarly. Sew the bag on the new edge of the leather, then turn the leather over toward the lining for about one and a half inches and baste it down with white thread near the top. This holds the leather in position while, with embroidery silk of a contrasting color, you fasten down the lining with a row of fancy stitching—brier stitch or something of that sort. Be careful not to sew through the bag; this is merely to hold flat the seam where the lining and leather are sewed together.

About one inch down from the top, on the inside, fasten nickel rings (about one-half inch or so in diameter) at intervals of one and a half inches all around, being careful to take at least one stitch through both thicknesses of the leather, in order to keep an even edge around the top of the bag. This time use silk to match the leather, so that it will not be noticeable on the outside of the bag. Run either a silver or nickel chain twice around through these rings, to be used as draw strings. The leather used for the top of the bag described was of a soft dull olive green color.

One beauty of these bags, according to this woman who makes them, is that one can make them up of any silks that one has in the house, provided that the colors are put together so that they will harmonize. This woman even utilized, for the wider bands of some of her bags, pieces of those crocheted silk ties for men which were so popular some seasons ago, and which were made in such very pretty stitches. Of course, too, ribbon drawing strings may be substituted for the nickel or silver chains, if one prefers.

The Winning Gown

By Maurice Ketten



Raising Money in Uap No Light Job.

THERE is one place in this world where riches are really a burden, and that is the City of Uap in the Caroline Islands. When a Uap citizen goes out to raise money he takes along a derrick and a donkey engine. Uap money is hewn out of stone, grindstone shape, with a big hole in the center. Some of these coins might weigh 500 pounds each, which is the money value equivalent of one pig. To avoid the necessity for carrying around a sledge hammer to break off "small change" for lesser purchases, clam shells, ground to circular disc, are employed.

"First Aid" to the Cook.

A ST. LOUIS woman has this table posted on the side of her kitchen cabinet for the benefit of her cook:

2 pints equal a quart.
4 quarts equal a gallon.
5 quarts equal a peck.
A cup means a measuring cup full to the brim.
4 saltspoons of liquid equal 1 teaspoonful.
1 teaspoonful of liquid equal 1 tablespoonful.
4 tablespoonfuls of liquid equal $\frac{1}{4}$ cup.
16 level tablespoonfuls of dry material equal 1 cup.
8 heaping tablespoonfuls of dry material equal 1 cup.
2 cups or 4 gills equal 1 pint.
4 cups of liquid equal 1 pound.
4 cups of flour equal 1 pound or 1 quart.
2 cups of solid butter equal 1 pound.
Butter size of an egg equals 2 ounces or $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful.
1 heaping tablespoonful of butter equals 2 ounces or $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful.
1 cup of butter equals $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
1 heaping tablespoonful of sugar equals 1 ounce.
2 cups of granulated sugar equal 1 pound.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups of powdered sugar equal 1 pound.
3 cups of meal equal 1 pound.
1 pint of milk or water equals 1 pound.
16 ounces equal 1 pound.

Summer resort reports of enemy submarines will be due about May 1 taking the place of the justly famous shark stories.

"Father John's Medicine Has Done My Baby a World of Good"

Father John's Medicine has done my baby a world of good. It has built him up wonderfully. He was very pale, but now he has good color. I gave Father John's Medicine to my little girl and it built her up fine. She was also nervous and restless and it cured her of all of this. It is the best I ever tried. (Signed) Mrs. Wm. Lee, 18 Monmouth St., Lawrence, Mass.

Father John's Medicine is a safe family remedy because it contains no alcohol or dangerous drugs but is all pure nourishing food.—ADV.

A Season of Color Contrasts

THE sixth semiannual Fashion Art League of Chicago has recently given a most interesting showing of the season's styles. The keynote of the pageant is brilliancy of color and simplicity of line. "The organization," declared its president, Mrs. Alle Bailey, "is to bring out and foster original American designers. To that end, we are co-operating with the manufacturers to encourage the use of American-made goods. The gowns we are exhibiting in this pageant are of American-made goods, furnished largely by the manufacturers. America has a character of its own, and it is our aim, as a League, as we were among some of the smart sport suits, with brilliant coats of green, gold, pink, and blue.

Some of the most interesting suits and costumes, shown by the mannequins, were worthy of mention. Over a year ago, the "tonneau" skirt made its appearance first in Chicago. It did not meet with favor; but this year, in a delightful afternoon gown, Mrs. Ripley has brought it out again. The model was brown satin, with a beige shade of chiffon. Bands of gold gal-

lon and satin, at neck and waist, finished the gown. The sleeves were of the bell pattern, and reached to the elbows. Another beautiful gown in this exhibit was an orchid colored, organdy and crepe gown. An especially beautiful Etou suit with barrel skirt, of the most delicate pale blue, was shown. A dinner dress was of biscuit shade satin and white mouseline de soie; the skirt was barrel, hooped but gracefully offset by the panel front; sleeves and bodice were of Valenciennes lace. Both waist and skirt were trimmed with bands of periwinkle blue, and the sleeve caps were embroidered.

Sport suits, as has been stated, were to the front in every exhibit. The new silver bloom, which is really nothing more nor less than the old-fashioned mohair, was shown in a sport suit by Mme. Alle Bailey. The coat was of navy plaids, the stripes applied on so as to fit in with the stripes of lavender, brown, green, and blue. The skirt was very full, and plaited.

The afternoon gowns were many of them of dark chiffon or Georgette crepe. One smart gown, called the "skate" was of navy chiffon, bordered with Japanese patterned satin, buttoning down the back, as many of the gowns in the various exhibits did. The sleeves were of the Mandarin style, in navy chiffon. Another interesting afternoon gown was a Chinese blue Georgette satin, trimmed in golden brown velvet ribbon, embroidered in blue, brown and gold.

One of the strong features this season is the rhythm and unity in color and fabric, in coat, bag, hat, gown and shoes. The costume is a symphony should stand. Rise always for "The Star Spangled Banner."

Understand that a new grandfather's clock has been invented which conceals a photograph. Better make a thorough examination of your purchase before buying a grandfather's clock.

Starting Early Vegetables in the House

HOME gardeners who do not own a hotbed and who cannot readily buy young plants can get much earlier crops of tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, eggplant and lettuce if they will start the seed for their early gardens in seed boxes in the house. Early potatoes sometimes are forced in the same way. Seeds so planted germinate and are ready for transplanting by the time it is safe to sow the same kind of seed in the open ground. When the soil is dry enough to work, therefore, the home gardener starts his early garden with seedlings well above the surface. Transplanting, if properly done, instead of hurting, seems to help such plants develop a strong root system. Garden enthusiasts should get the guidance of the canning and preliminary indoor gardening. They also can use boxes to hasten the blooming period of many sorts of flowers which stand transplanting.

Any sort of wooden box, filled with good soil, answers the purpose. The following directions for making seed boxes and handling the plants have been prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry and the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, for the guidance of the canning and gardening clubs in the North and West.

Seeds of early tomatoes and cabbage, as well as cauliflower and pepper, should be planted in a seed box in the house at once. The seed box should be 3 to 4 inches deep, 12 to 14 inches wide, and 20 to 24 inches long. A layer of about 1 inch of gravel or cinders should be placed in the bottom of the box; then it should be filled nearly full of rich garden soil, or soil enriched with decayed leaves or manure. The rich soil beneath the family woodpile or around decaying logs is splendid for this purpose. The soil should be pressed down firmly, with a small piece of board, and rows made $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 2 inches apart, crosswise of the box. The seed should be distributed 8 or 10 to the inch in the rows and be covered. The soil should be watered and the box set in a warm place in the light, in the sunshine by a window being best. Water enough must be given from time to time to cause the seeds to germinate and grow thriftily, but not enough to leak through the box. If a piece of glass is used to cover the box, it will hold the moisture in the soil and hasten the germination of the seeds.

When the plants are from an inch to an inch and a half high, they should be thinned to one or two inches apart in the row, so as to give them space enough to make a strong stocky growth. If it is desired to keep the plants which are thinned out, they may be set 3 inches apart each way in other boxes prepared as mentioned for the seed-box. When the weather becomes mild, the box plants should be set out of doors part of the time, so that the plants will "harden off" in preparation for transplanting to the garden later. A good watering should be given just before the plants are taken out of the box for transplanting, so that a large ball of earth will stick to the roots of each one.

It is considered a mark of disrespect to allow the flag to fly throughout the night. Flags hung against a wall should be straight or flat, not draped, and the union, or star field, should be in the upper left-hand corner to the observer if the stripes are horizontal, or in the upper right-hand corner if the stripes are perpendicular. The hymn "The Star Spangled Banner" is the national anthem; not by act of Congress, but by the recognition given it by the Army and Navy. Whenever it is played, listeners should stand. Rise always for "The Star Spangled Banner."

Lower Your Flag at Night

Understand that a new grandfather's clock has been invented which conceals a photograph. Better make a thorough examination of your purchase before buying a grandfather's clock.

Reflections of a Bachelor Girl

By Helen Rowland.

WOMAN has any trouble holding a husband who can manage to hold her tongue, her temper, and her cook.

Nothing seems to depress a man so much as to discover that a woman is trying to "elevate" him.

An ideal wife is one who can peel onions with one hand, swing an incense burner with the other, and at the same moment put up her mouth with a welcoming kiss.

A woman will take anything that is offered her "free of charge" from a trading stamp to a dose of medicine; but a man is awfully suspicious of anything that looks like a bargain, from a cigar to a kiss.

In courting a woman an ounce of audacity is worth a pound of discretion; and many a wise "fool" rushes in where a fool "angel" fears to tread.

Sometimes being married to a man means merely seeing him in the mornings instead of in the evenings.

This is the time of year when a girl with her bridesmaids all picked out, and nothing on her mind but her wedding veil, has to sit silently by and wait for the love germ to penetrate the thick layers of resistance that cover the bachelor mind.

Nobody is ever so surprised at an unexpected wedding as the bridegroom.

Holland's Great Dyke

ONE of the great dykes of Holland is 40 miles long, starting far up in the country, near the Yssel River, and continuing across the Hook of Holland to the sea. It was built in sections, and for seven centuries has held back the waters from the low-lying fields. It is 3 feet broad at the base, 35 feet broad at the top, and its height varies from 25 to 35 feet.

Greasing the Saucepan

If you grease the saucepan with butter before cooking rice, the rice will not stick all over the bottom and sides, says one housekeeper. Another adds that, if you rub butter around the top of the kettle or saucepan in which you are cooking fudge or other kinds of candy, the mixture will not boil over.

Portals Of Infection

Drain pipes which empty into cesspool or sewer, drains of kitchen-sink and toilet, bath and wash basin are open portals for the invasion of dangerous diseases.

Typhoid and other intestinal maladies, and all the ills incident to sewer gas, constantly menace the home where drains are not kept in a sanitary condition.

Germ multiply by millions in the nooks and elbows of these pipes, especially when the plumbing is old.

Disinfect these places regularly with

Lysol Disinfectant

It kills all disease germs. Use it in scrubbing water, sprinkle rugs with it (it cannot stain the colors); use it daily in sinks, toilets and cesspools; you will then make a better fight against disease than it can possibly make against you and yours.

There is but One True Lysol and that is the product made, bottled, signed and sealed by Lehn & Fink. Buy only in original packages. Complete directions with every bottle. Three sizes: 25c, 50c & \$1.00. Sold everywhere.

OUR SIGN IS OUR BRAND
Lehn & Fink

St. Louis Dairy Co's

Guaranteed Ice Cream

Wherever and whenever you buy St. Louis Dairy Company's guaranteed ice cream, you will find it uniformly rich, smooth and delicious; because it is always made strictly according to the high butterfat standards set by the State and Federal Governments. And we use the costly, hard-to-get Mexican vanilla extract—and all other high-grade flavors.



Pure Cream, Purely Flavored.

When you purchase ice cream, look for the sign of the St. Louis Dairy Company; you are then protected by the standard set by the State of Missouri and the Federal Government.

Searchlights are being used by the Los Angeles Fire Department with great effect.

U. S. LIKELY TO MAKE FIRST WAR LOAN TO RUSSIA

Root and Straus Said to Be Considered for Commission to Be Dispatched There.

AID IS BADLY NEEDED

Cabinet Said to Have Decided Against National Prohibition at This Time.

By Wire From the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Russia is causing the administration grave concern. A commission will be dispatched to aid in the permanent organization of the new democratic Government of that country. That fact and the news that the President will not ask Congress to enact legislation prohibiting the sale of manufacture of liquor during the war with Germany were the chief features of Friday's prolonged Cabinet meeting. The presence of former Senator Elihu Root and Oscar Straus was naturally connected with the Russian problem. Neither would reply to questions regarding the probability of their selection as members of the commission.

The impression obtains here that the President will shortly emphasize his determination to ignore partisan considerations in all dealings with foreign Governments, by honoring Root with a place of international importance during the next few days.

That the Russian situation is causing a good deal of concern in official and diplomatic circles is frankly conceded. While no importance is attached to the cable report that Germany and Russia are paving the way for negotiating an armistice preparatory to the consideration of peace terms, there is known to exist great uneasiness as to the solidarity of the new Russian democratic enterprise.

First Loan to Russia. Ambassador Francis has not reported any developments from the situation at Petrograd that justify credence of the report that the temporary Government is breaking down. It is admitted that the most important consideration confronting the United States and her European allies is to be free from German intrigues for a laydown in military operations.

Consequently, there is a conviction that the first relief of financial character to be extended to any of the European nations will go to Russia. Great Britain and France are already reported to have agreed on this point.

The dispatch of the American Commission to Russia will probably be coincident with the provision of a loan of from \$500,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. By anticipating the assured success of the bond issue which Congress has practically authorized, the Government will soon have available the sum of money finally agreed upon.

One of the imminent needs of the Russian Government next to funds, is for American engineers and technical men to assist the Russian Government in bringing order out of the transportation chaos resulting from the recent revolution or accentuated by it.

Cabinet discussion of the nationwide prohibition project was inspired by the recommendation of the medical branch of the National Council of Defense that the use of liquor be prohibited as a military expedient.

Not Time for Prohibition. It is understood that the President and his advisers decided that present conditions do not warrant the placing the country on a dry basis. Precautions have already been taken to prohibit the sale and use of intoxicants in military and naval districts. Later on, it was said by a member of the Cabinet, it may be necessary for the Government to request legislation to prohibit the sale of liquor at all times throughout the country. At the present time, however, the President and his advisers are not convinced that there is any reason for doing so at present.

The advisability of cutting off exports to Norway and Sweden was also the subject of discussion in executive circles. Information that they have been supplying quantities of foodstuffs and other supplies to Germany had reached Washington through British and other sources.

BELLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists



Perfectly harmless Pleasant to take Acts Like Magic

GERMAN PEOPLE BEGINNING TO WONDER WHY THE WHOLE WORLD IS AGAINST THEM

Correspondent Who Has Just Left Berlin Says War With U. S. Has Caused Much New Thought and That Break Is Deeply Felt.

By CYRIL BROWN

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World. (Copyright, 1917, by Press Pub. Co.) COPENHAGEN, April 21.—From the vantage ground of neutral soil, the most fascinating feature of the complex situation in Germany is the new west wind blowing strongly. As I left Berlin almost an American breeze was making German public opinion rustle refreshingly and was audible to the very highest places.

The irresistible new current was suddenly accelerated by America's entry into the war, and today it is making itself felt, not only among the masses, not only in internal politics, but in Germany's foreign policy. In official, even in military circles, and among all thinking classes, it is stirring up the dust of delusions and outworn traditions, with every prospect of greatly clearing the atmosphere and forcing the weather vane of authoritative German public opinion to veer around and point steadfastly toward the new orientation toward the new order of things generally as a now recognized essential postulate to peace.

Though bitter medicine, apparently the bitterest experiment to Germans of the whole war, America's entry on the side of the allies has entailed for Germany and the Germans at least one positive and immediate benefit. The harsh, eye-opening shock brought home poignantly to all Germans the fact that Germany today virtually stands alone in the world.

See World Against Them. That "the world is against us" is for Germans no longer a figure of speech but a stern reality. Many thinking Germans have long suspected that there was something wrong somewhere and had more and more come to ask themselves and others what the trouble was, why the whole world was against them.

German interest in what, to most of them, is still the insoluble riddle of the world war was, however, largely academic until America's entry into the world league. As a result of that event, the question, why the public opinion of the whole world has turned and hardened against Germany is suddenly regarded as a vital importance to the future existence of the empire.

Today the best brains of the fatherland, including the keenest military

minds, are intensely studying the problem of Germany's world-wide unpopularity, seeking the solution which is seen to be a prerequisite to peace. Expressed in un-German vernacular, America's entry brought home to all Germans, high and low, and rubbed into them, as nothing ever before has, and as probably nothing else could ever have done, the bitter truth that they were in bad with the rest of the world; that they had so thoroughly got themselves in bad that the neglected, forgotten, impermissible of virtually the whole world's public opinion vividly symbolized by America's war declaration, had been cast into the scales against Germany.

Constituting collectively a weight so crushing that if not actually decisive for the outcome of the war, its consequences might well prove disastrous for Germany's economic future. The phenomena of the world's public opinion turning against Germany in the very material form of new enemies became no longer a negligible factor for even the German military mathematicians.

People Begin to Think. America's entry made the man on the street do more hard thinking than probably at any previous time during the whole war; the hard-thinking process extending up to the men in Wilhelmstrasse, the professional and military men, molders and leaders of public opinion, the highest leadership and down to the masses.

I spend my last week in Berlin sounding all strata of German public opinion for the effect of America's entry and found everywhere laudable attempts at self-criticism, retrospection, and a fearless striving to find out the truth and the quickest practicable way out of the labyrinth of world enmity, hatred and distrust, in which Germany suddenly awakens to find itself.

As the immediate result of America's entry, the logical German mind in general today is asking itself: "Why are we in bad? Who got us in bad? What can we do to get in right again?" The wholesome ferment of this new thought, particularly in authoritative German public opinion, was already producing noticeable results when I left, most obvious perhaps, in the definite imperial policy toward America and Russia outwardly and toward political reform inwardly.

JOHN B. HEYDT AND HIS WIFE RECONCILED

Couple Who Lived Apart for a Year, Depart for Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Heydt of 4538 Forest Park boulevard, who have been living apart for about a year, have been reconciled and left today for a trip to Southern California. Heydt told a Post-Dispatch reporter that the reconciliation was affected last week through the intercession of friends. He is vice president of the American Bakery Co., president of the Robinson Fire Apparatus Manufacturing Co. and is a reputed millionaire.

In April, 1916, Mrs. Heydt had some trouble with a housemaid, who brought suit against her for personal injuries and secured a judgment for \$4000, which was appealed. About the same time Mrs. Heydt sued to divorce her husband. This suit was recently withdrawn.

Since their separation, Heydt has lived at the Missouri Athletic Association, while his wife occupied the Forest Park boulevard home.

The Resources of St. Louis and the Southwest Will Be More Carefully Developed.

Men asking for opportunities and opportunities calling for men will be grouped in the Big Sunday Post-Dispatch Real Estate and Want Directory tomorrow.

It will contain: 2100 Employment and Situation Wanted offers. 600 Financial and Business Opportunities.

1500 For Sale and Wanted to Buy. 1200 Automobiles, Horses and Vehicles. 800 Instruction and Business Announcements.

200 Musical offers and announcements. 200 Room and Board offers. 8000 Realty, Home and Farm, most More than 12,000 offers with \$200 more want ads than appear in the TWO other St. Louis Sunday newspapers COMBINED.

TWO YOUTHS ARE NELD AS AUTO BANDITS IN KANSAS CITY

Pair Arrested After Revolver Battle With Police—Had Been Chauffeurs in St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, April 21.—Two boys, not yet 20 years old, are known as Paul D'Arcy, admit to the police they had spent three nights as motor bandits and had engaged in a revolver duel with patrolmen yesterday morning. Gilman was shot in the arm and a blood stained shirt led to the arrests. Both men had been licensed as chauffeurs in St. Louis.

KING'S HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT APPROPRIATION CUT TO \$170,000

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Begins Revision of Municipal Budget.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment today began the revising of the annual budget with a view to reducing the appropriations asked for by various departments so as to keep the expenditures within the limits of the expected revenue for the coming year.

The first reduction announced was in the appropriation for improving King's highway. The amount asked for was \$200,000, and the board decided to appropriate only \$170,000. Of this \$35,000 will be spent for improving Penrose Park, \$35,000 for building a bridge at Bellevue Park, and \$30,000 for planting and improvements in Christy Park.

The Public Department has asked an appropriation of \$745,000. The board decided to appropriate \$745,000 at present and to take up the consideration of further appropriations as the need arises.

Mayor Kiel, chairman of the board, today said the salaries of city employees will be ready for distribution May 1. The employees have been paid for March, but not for April.

The board decided that the tax rate of \$2.35 on the \$100 valuation should remain unchanged. There is a reduction of 4 cents in the tax for municipal purposes, but this is offset by the 200 tax of 2 cents and an increase of 2 cents in the school tax rate, due to \$3,000,000 bond issue.

Operating expenses of the city, including to the Board's estimate, will cost maintenance of city institutions, according to the Board's estimate will cost \$100,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

BAD BREATH

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove It.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and purify the blood.

People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The pleasant, sugar-coated tablets are taken for bad breath by all who know them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system. They do that which dangerous calomel does without any of the bad after effects.

All the benefits of nasty, sickening, greasy cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or any disagreeable effects.

Dr. F. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowels and liver complaint with the attendant bad breath.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color. Take one or two every night for a week and note the effect. 50c and 25c per box. All druggists. The Olive Tablet Co., Columbus, O.

NEW VEGETABLES LOWER FOOD COST FOR ST. LOUISANS

Homegrown Produce Begins Arriving and Will Increase Daily.

SOUTH ALSO SHIPPING

Prices, Dealers Say, Will Depend on Demand From East and North.

Fresh home-grown vegetables are here and they are cheaper than the canned goods with which householders have been filling their cellars. From now on home-grown products will be arriving in daily increasing volume and shipments from the South will be getting greater and prices are likely to decline.

Spinach, cauliflower, rhubarb, green onions, asparagus and lettuce, grown near here, are on the market in considerable quantities. Next week there will be loads of them.

Prices Are Lower. And hence what is happening to the wholesale prices on produce run: Spinach, which sold at \$2.25 a bushel three weeks ago and \$1.75 a bushel one week ago, can be bought at 75 cents a bushel.

Detroit hot house rhubarb, which has been selling at 75 cents a dozen, has been crowded out by home-grown, which sells at 15 cents to 35 cents a dozen, according to size and length.

California asparagus, which has been selling at \$1 to \$2 a dozen bunches, according to quality and size, is now replaced by home-grown, which sells at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Head lettuce from Louisiana and Texas has been selling at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hamper of 30 to 35 heads. Lettuce plucked yesterday in the country can be bought today at 60 to 90 cents per box of 18 to 20 heads.

Cauliflower is the only thing that is not cheaper by reason of the arrival of the home-grown product. The home-grown is worth \$2.50 a box and the California sort can be bought for \$1.50. But that is because the California is very inferior to the home-grown.

New Potatoes Arriving. Home-grown green onions are 15 cents a bunch. Prior to the arrival of the home-grown, there were none on the market.

Home-grown green peas have not come in, but the supply is greater from Florida and Texas and the price has dropped from \$1 a bushel to \$2.25 a bushel.

New potatoes are beginning to arrive. The quantity is not sufficient to pull down the price, but by the end of next week they will be coming in car loads and the price will probably tumble. The present price is \$1 a bushel. Old potatoes are \$2.25 to \$2.50 a bushel.

Produce men who have been scolding through the adjacent garden country in their automobiles say the stuff looks mighty nice and a warm rain or two and a few days of warm sunshine will bring great quantities of it into the market.

Prices Depend on Outside Demand. Southern produce is beginning to roll in. A week ago Florida tomatoes were sold at \$1 a crate. Now they are \$0.50 a crate. Beets, carrots, turnips and string beans are coming and the receipts are getting heavier every day.

Just what will happen to the prices when the full flow of home-grown and southern produce sets in depends on the outside demand. If the North and East clamor for food and are willing to pay more for it than the prices then prevailing in St. Louis it will be shipped to them and the St. Louis prices will advance in keeping with the scarcity thus caused. If the outside demand is not considerable prices here will go down.

Archbishop Blank Dies. NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The Most Rev. James Hubert Blank, since 1905 Catholic Archbishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of New Orleans, died here last night, aged 62 years. Death was due to a complication of ailments superinduced by heart trouble. He had been in poor health about two years.

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Mother Gray's Powders Benefit Many Children

Thousands of mothers have found Mother Gray's Powders an excellent remedy for colic, teething, stomach troubles and bowels irregularities from which children suffer during the first year of life. These powders are easy and pleasant to take and are recommended by mothers for 25 years. Sold by all druggists.

SNAP DASH AND COLOR AT JUNIOR LEAGUE FOLLIES

Excellent Singing and Dancing by Society Girls Please Big Audience.

COSTUMES EXQUISITE

Well-Trained Chorus Do Their Work With the Grace of Professionals.

BY FRANCES CABANNE SCOVILL

From the moment the curtain went up on the Ballroom Chorus until it fell on the picture of Columbia and the allies last night, the Junior League Follies at the Odeon was just one scene after another of dancing, singing, chorus and solo work that had the finish of a professional production.

It was one of the best amateur performances ever given in St. Louis and one of the best shows of the kind seen here on any stage for a long time. The costumes were exquisite, the setting just what it should be and the whole thing went off with a snap that showed how well trained had been the actors and how hard they had worked.

For the second time Miss Mary D. Jones, the reigning Velled Prophet's Queen, was a bride, the first time when she took the leading role in the "Society Movies." "Counted In and Counted Out," and last night as the bride in the "Fox Trot Wedding."

Mrs. James H. Platt, the Ann Drey of several years ago, was just as beautiful in her courtship dance with Peiham Turner as she was as Cinderella five years ago when Jim Platt was Prince Charming.

The scene opened with the entire chorus on the stage singing, "We Are Typical Chorus." The first two rows all the way across the stage were dressed in white ballet costumes, with little red, white and blue bodices. Little white caps, with two or three red and blue balloons bobbing in the air, topped their costumes and their skirts had four balloons to hold them out.

And how they danced! Just like the snappiest pony ballet you ever saw.

Beautiful Autumn Dance. There was a beautiful autumn dance from the "Four Seasons," arranged by Dinna Macdonald, who trained the production, done by Misses Mary Frances Joy, Roberta Levy, Dorothy Tready of Milwaukee, Marie Wright, Marie Church, Edith Whittemore, Eleanor Stanard and Mrs. Stuart Stickney. A waltz danced by Miss Marie Church and William A. Luyties was a perfect dream of color and rhythm. A men's chorus, "Stop, Look, Listen," by Luyties, Bob Reynolds, Fred Gardner, Arthur Hickman, Richard Upshaw, George O'Neill, George Knapp and Clinton Brown set the house in roars of laughter and song with the men's chorus, "I Want a Man to Love Me," by Miss Anna Benoit, was charming.

The skating chorus of the men and girls in white satin skating costumes and dancing skirting steps with the patter of their skates and light flickering and the flower ballet by Misses Edith Whittemore, Kitty Gull, Katherine Pierce, Leonore Cahill and Mrs. Pratt stand out for color and beauty.

The "Fox Trot Wedding" was the merriest, maddest thing you ever saw. First came the flower girls, fox-trotting, scattering rose leaves in the bride's path, then the bridesmaids with the bouquets all skipping in then the groomsmen and ushers, and then the bride, Miss Mary D. Jones, wearing the gown she wore, etc., and her bridesmaids. A moment of anxiety and no bridegroom—another moment and still no bridegroom, all the while the trotting kept up. The bride became nervous, then, frantic and finally in came the groom, Arthur Hickman, fastening his gloves apologetically, all the while trotting to the bride. Still they trotted. The ceremony was performed while everybody trotted and finally they all trotted off the stage.

There never was anything funnier done by amateurs in a real professional way, than the moving picture scene and the circus stunt that followed. Miss Mary D. Jones, Bob Reynolds, Misses Elizabeth Holliday, Dorothy Tready, Isabel Capen, Francis Camfield of New York, and Peiham Turner, Ralph Turner and Will Luyties, represent a moving picture audience. They face the house and watch the imaginary "meller drummer" on an imaginary cren. They cheer, make audible comments, get wildly excited, cuddle up closer while the hero makes love to the heroine, get mad and glad until the real audience begins to feel what the make-believe audience is feeling. It was very well done. That scene is followed by the same crowd who acts a scenario for themselves, with Mary D. Jones as the mother of Miss Elizabeth Holliday who is picking imaginary flowers when in rushes the villain to kill mother and daughter. It is simply brought down the house when Will Luyties dressed as an effeminate cowboy came tripping in to the rescue, slapped the villain on the wrist while his hand of cow punchers waved the child.

Peelot Change. Then came the tensest moment in the show, the circus scene. The movie actors went to the back drop, turned their backs and proceeded to disrobe. A lightning change stunt—right before your eyes. When they turned around there was the circus troupe. Will Luyties and Bob Reynolds, both over six feet tall, were in altogether tight and they were the tumblers. They went through all the motions to the amusement of the house and never turned a hair. Miss Capen was a tight rope walker and did it to a finish, paroled all. There was a hypnotic act, headed by Miss Jones and Miss Holliday who a trance and in the end one of them had to be brought to with a dash of ether.

"AMERIKA" ASSAILS CATHOLIC PRELATES

Objects to Action of Archbishops Promising Wilson Support of Catholics.

Die Amerika, St. Louis German language newspaper and Catholic organ, today editorially assails the Catholic archbishops who, convened at Washington, pledged to President Wilson the support of the Catholics of the country during the war, to the end "that the great and holy cause of liberty may triumph."

"In Germany and Austria," says the newspaper, "these words will doubtless create a sensation and prepare some bad hours for the Catholics. For it is no indifferent thing if America's archbishops officially, at their annual assembly, assure Mr. Wilson that they and the entire Catholic population of the nation will accord every resource to the carrying out of his purposes, so that the great and holy cause of liberty may triumph."

"Therefore," the editorial concludes, "we permit ourselves to have our own opinion as to whether it is correct that our nation is waging the present war with the purpose 'that the great and holy cause of liberty may triumph.'"

Greater Fine for Drunkenness. Increase in the maximum fine for conviction on the charge of drunkenness in

Children Cry for Fletcher's

Castoria

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Exposure against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, and Diarrhoea. It cures the most distressing ailments arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CERTAIN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

This is the only antiseptic 5c cleanser that equals the 10c kinds

KITCHEN AID

KITCHEN AID

Invest in U. S. War Bonds

The St. Louis Union Bank-Member Federal Reserve System of the United States—will handle your subscription without charge.

Germans Disable Ships in Uruguay. MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 21.—The machinery of the German steamers self-interested here has been disabled by their crew.

CHEW YUCATAN GUM

5 or 10 minutes before sitting down to dinner, to put your digestive organs on edge

TONIGHT

JACK DANIEL'S OLD No. 7

Round out the week with the best straight

ALL FIRST-CLASS BARS

ECZEMA FOR YEARS CUTICURA HEALS

On Head and Neck. Itched Terribly. Scratched and Became Sore Eruptions. Lost Rest At Night. Had to Have Hair Clipped.

"I suffered from eczema for a number of years and I tried many different remedies but with no effect. The trouble started with itching, then a rash broke out mostly on my head and on my neck. Itched terribly and caused so much scratching that it became sore eruptions and I lost a good deal of rest at night. I had to have my hair clipped tight to my head and the rest became very itchy and dry."

"Then I read of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was advised to try them so I sent for a free sample. I found the sample such a help that I got several cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of the Ointment which I used until I was healed." (Signed) Miss Florence Clarke, Dodge Center, Minn., Oct. 7, 1916.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify and Ointment to soothe and heal are not only wonderful healers but wonderful preventives of skin troubles.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Automobile Owners

Wagner Service Station is located at 2017 Locust St.

Please communicate with this address for adjustment or repairs on Wagner Starting and Lighting Systems.

Wagner Electric Mfg. Co. St. Louis

Don't weaken the perfection of

Club Cocktails

by diluting them. Stir with big lumps of ice or ice the bottle.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

PIPPIN. ALTHOUGH beginning in a prison and trailing through poverty, poorhouse and equally dismal surroundings, "Pippin," by Laura E. Richards is interesting except that it never rises much above the language the writer ascribes to these folk. The expressions are hardly real enough to be criminal talk, and probably were not intended as such. There is much good in the leading

JOHNSON The Oldest

Ford

Dealer in the City
3667-69 Olive

character and after his conversion in prison he becomes an informal reformer and general cheerer-up. He succeeds because he sings entertaining songs well and never loses sight of his purpose, whatever his own troubles may be. While seeking a daughter of a former criminal pal he finds a worthy wife, which gives the touch of romance to the story. (Appleton.)

THE MAGPIE'S NEST. The chief purpose of "The Magpie's Nest," by Isabel Patterson, seems to be to prove that men are not such wretches as they are sometimes represented. If the men of this story had not been a pretty good sort, poor little Hope would soon have been a hopeless derelict, for she did little enough to protect herself. The story grows wearisome before the middle is reached, and there is little reward for those who stick to the last chapter.

THE UNOFFICIAL PREFECT. THREE schools were in almost even athletic rivalry and the hopes of Trowbridge appeared to be vested in one lad, who was so selfish that he could not lend himself to good team work. From the first of the year events tended to show him where he was wrong. He expected to be "Prefect" in his dormitory, but a more popular lad was elected, and the football coach turned him down "because he was all for himself," and so it went. But the boy A. T. Dudley picked for this story was smart enough to learn his lesson, and before the football season ended he was "The Unofficial Prefect" and the chief sport hero. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.)

A Few Copies of
The World and Post-Dispatch
Remain on hand at the Post-Dispatch
Counting Room. Price 30c, by mail 35c.

BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

"THE CHOSEN PEOPLE."—By Sidney L. Nyburg. A notable new "novel" dealing with the Jews of today.

"THE LIFE OF U. S. GRANT."—By Louis A. Coolidge. A compact, new and interesting biography of the great soldier.

"HOW TO WRITE BUSINESS LETTERS."—By W. K. Smart. A readable little book, based on a study of nearly 200 actual business letters of which many specimens are given.

"THE CASE FOR THE SHORTER WORK DAY."—By Felix Frankfurter. A brief prepared by Louis D. Brandeis on the subject of limiting the hours of labor to 10 in one day. Argued before the Supreme Court.

"WIT AND HUMOR FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS."—By Will H. Brown. A classified collection of jokes and humorous anecdotes. Very useful.

"BATHING FOR HEALTH."—By E. F. Bowers, M. D. The author believes that baths may do injury or very great good, and he gives expert advice on how to use them.

"THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING."—By Irving Bacheller. A tale of the North country in the time of Silas Wright. Wholesome, stirring and worthy of the author of so good a story as Eben Holden.

"OBSTACLES TO PEACE."—By S. S. McClure. The author has been in Europe talking with leading men.

"GERMANISM FROM WITHIN."—By A. D. McLaren. The author spent the last seven years in Germany, ending with eight months in a concentration camp.

"WHEN MOTHER LETS US MODEL."—By H. M. Adams. "A book to teach children the use of clay, giving directions for making practical toys and useful objects and graded suggestions for artistic modeling."

"AT SULVA BAY."—By J. Hargrave. By the famous Scout Master, author of Lonecraft.

"THE FIGHT FOR THE REPUBLIC." ROBERT JOHNSON, whose position as an historian of American affairs is secure, obviously did not undertake the writing of "The Fight for the Republic," in the belief that he could give the world anything new on the civil war. Nevertheless, he has achieved in it a highly commendable end. While he has not written new history, he has written ACCEPTED history, which is a great deal more important. We are just now emerging sufficiently from the prejudices and the passions aroused by the civil war to seek an impartial and accurate account of what actually happened amid the tangled mass of prejudiced and unfair reports and records. We believe Mr. Johnson has come very near to supplying this need.

His is a story of events, not issues. The issues were made up when Abraham Lincoln was elected President. His story begins with Lincoln's inauguration. He explains, in his preface, that his purpose was to set forth as clearly as possible the greater events as constituted turning points or distinctly advanced or retarded the general movement toward the end. The resulting volume is not large but it is thoroughly comprehensive along this line. The firing on Fort Sumter, the first battle of Bull Run, Farragut passing the forts, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Morgan's raid and the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac are treated at length because of their influence on the result.

"The Measure of Valor" is the title of the concluding chapter. In this, the author takes issue with many commentators who believe that the Southern armies were more ably officered and led than those of the North, though he does not seek to detract from the glories of the Southern leadership. These commentators base their argument upon their information that there was a greater loss of high officers in the Southern Army. But Mr. Johnson quotes statistics to prove that the preponderance was the other way. He shows that one commander on each side was killed—Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and James B. McPherson. The Unionists lost 14 division commanders to the Confederates' seven, while 36 Union Brigadiers were killed to the Confederates' 73. During the four years of fighting, there were 13 battles in which one side or the other lost more than 10,000 men, and in the least important of these 1900 men were left dead on the field. He believes that if losses are the measure of valor, no European war, previous to that of 1914, equalled in this respect the American Civil War.

The author takes occasion to explode a long-accepted myth that the first gun of the Civil War was fired April 12, 1861, beginning the bombardment of Fort Sumter at Charleston, S. C. Instead, he points out, the first gun was fired Jan. 9, preceding, being aimed from Charleston, at "Star of the West," an American transport that had been dispatched by the War Department to carry supplies to Fort Sumter, the beleaguering of which was even then imminent, though James Buchanan, of undoubted Confederate sympathies, was still President. The cannon shot halted the ship from crossing the bar into Charleston harbor and she was shortly afterward without having helped Sumter's garrison in any way. One of the best features of this excellent book is the great number of very informative maps it contains. (Putnam.)

"LIMPY." It is not often a writer attempts to put sentiment into a book for boys and very seldom that one succeeds. William Johnson put a good many tears in "Limpy," The Boy Who Felt Neglected. No boy will neglect reading this story after he starts it, and he will be a better boy for having read it. The punch in the last paragraph will save the day for the boy. Irvin S. Cobb is quoted as saying of this story: "Somebody might have written a truer, sweeter, more appealing, more convincing story of a boy than 'Limpy,' but no one ever has." (Little, Brown & Co.)

FOSTER'S PIRATE BRIDGE. SOME of the jaded card players in the East are turning to pirate bridge, a new development of auction, as more exciting and entertaining than the parent game. It is, indeed, a bit more uncertain and speculative, but the difference is likely to impress the average player as so laborious and tedious as not to make it worth while. It is extremely doubtful that it will become popular, though, just now, there is great interest in it because it is something new. Those who wish to know all about the principle and practices of the

game will find them set forth with great lucidity in R. F. Foster's "Pirate Bridge." The experienced auction player has nothing new to learn but he must apply his skill in a very different way. The essential difference between the old game and the new is that, in the bidding, the player gets his partner on the basis of the best helping hand instead of this relation being fixed by position at the table. The bid is made and then the bidder is joined as partner by the player who can accept him because he holds a strong supporting hand. It may become a gambler's game but hardly a social diversion. (Dutton.)

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The Post-Dispatch Daily Short Story

The Prisoner to the Jury

By Ralph Berggren.

It seemed to me as if that was where I belonged, gentlemen—sitting there on that park bench with a common looker. There wasn't any ambition left in me. My nerves had been jangling all day, like as if they were made of wire, and had got twisted; but when I sat there a while they appeared to get straightened out again. I felt light and satisfied, and I thought I'd found the right place and would just sit there still.

I'd been a long time sinking—four years altogether since the accident that lost me my job as an engineer. It wasn't my fault, gentlemen, that accident, but it had left its marks on me. Although I could show them my qualifications—my license—you've all seen and examined it—nobody wanted me. Too old, they said.

As long as the money that I'd saved up lasted, I kept on trying to find somebody who wouldn't look at my white hair first and my qualifications afterward. I'd gone down slow; but here I was, and it didn't seem to make very much difference. I've heard it's the same way when a man's drowning.

We'd been sitting there about an hour, or maybe two or three hours, neither of us saying anything. I don't suppose either of us felt the need of talking. Anyway, I didn't; but it began to get chilly toward evening.

My feet felt cold, and so I tried to cover them over with dead leaves. There was quite a pile of dead leaves, and I stooped over, after I'd thought it out, and began piling them over my feet.

The electric lights had been lighted. There was a pole near the bench, and the light fell on the pile of leaves as I turned it over. Right under the leaves was a piece of cardboard. I picked it up, without paying much attention, and sat looking at it.

I suppose mind does influence matter. All at once, gentlemen, I was hungry—ravenous hungry. I could have eaten an ox without waiting to have it cooked. The piece of pasteboard was a meal ticket!

I put it in my pocket, and got up almost as if I wasn't tired. The other fellow got up, too. We walked off together. There wasn't anybody but us on the path, which ran along beside a pond.

Having that meal ticket in my pocket somehow made me feel more like myself. I remembered that I was too dirty to eat decently, and so I thought I'd go down to the pond and have a wash up before I ate anything. We turned off the path side by side, neither of us saying anything; but it began to annoy me, having that fellow tagging after me like a shadow.

"What do you want?" I said. "What do you want following me around?" He laughed. I suppose you might call it a laugh.

"I want that ticket," he said. "I saw what it was, and I'm going to have it!"

I told him, just as I'm telling you, that there wasn't but one meal, and that I was sorry there wasn't. All the time we kept walking toward the pond.

There was a dark spot near the pond that I thought would be a good place to wash up before eating my dinner. It was overshadowed, so that I wouldn't be seen from the path; and I didn't know whether people were allowed to use the pond for a wash basin. Overhead the trees made a round open space, and the stars twinkled through it just like a night in winter, although it was only autumn.

The other man still followed me. "You might as well give me that ticket," he repeated. "If you don't, I'll take it away from you. You're an old man!"

That made me angry. People had counted me down and out too many times already because of my white hair. I was mad when he said that to me. It may be damaging, but I admit I was mad. It was my property, that ticket; I had found it, and it wasn't fair to try to get it away from me. I didn't care whether he was hungry or not. All I wanted was for him to go away and leave me alone.

I told him so. I spoke sharp to him; but he only laughed in his queer way and looked back over his shoulder. We both saw there was nobody on the path.

"You give me that ticket, and no more nonsense," he said.

But I wasn't afraid of him. I'd said my say, and I wanted to get rid of him. I turned back my coat sleeves, so I could wash my hands in the pond; but I kept my eye on him.

He was a coward, gentlemen, after the way he'd talked about my being an old man. He waited until he thought I was off my guard and then he swung his arm and tried to hook it round my neck under my chin, so he could hold me while he went through my pockets. But we were face to face when he'd got his arm round me.

"We didn't either of us say anything, after that, and I guess you may feel the same way about making any noise. Anyway, it never occurred to me that this was anybody's business but just between ourselves. I felt as if I had hold of all the men who had called me an old man. We just clenched and fought that way, gentlemen, keeping in the dark shadow of the shrubbery. Once he got my head back so I could see the stars shining, but I managed to twist it right again. He was stronger than me. I suppose I am getting along in years, but I don't make much difference now. I don't suppose I'm likely to be looking for another job.

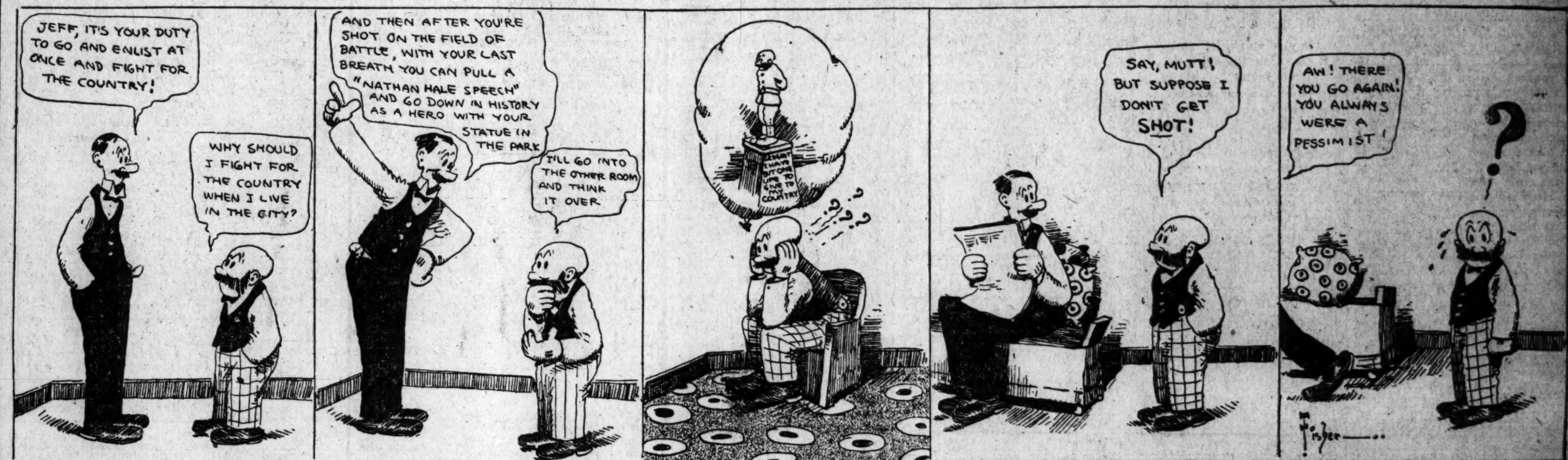
WHEN THE REFORMERS FINISH CLEANING UP THE COUNTRY—BY GOLDBERG.

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MUTT AND JEFF—WHAT'S THE USE OF BEING A NATHAN HALE IF YOU DON'T GET SHOT—BY BUD FISHER.

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"S'MATTER, POP?"—SPELLING ISN'T THE YOUNGSTER'S ONLY ACCOMPLISHMENT!—BY C. M. PAYNE.



The Sandman Story for Tonight

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

The Terrible Night.

ONE night in a deep, dark wood a squirrel jumped out of his nest to hunt the moonlight. His name was Dickey and his mother told him not to go out at night, but Dickey thought he knew more than his mother, and so he did not obey her. Dickey Squirrel ran down the tree trunk and along the path when suddenly his little heart almost stood still, for right beside a bush stood a fierce-looking creature with a shaggy head looking at him with two very shiny eyes. Dickey was just getting his senses back when he saw another animal that frightened him worse than the first.

This dreadful creature had shiny eyes, but he was bigger than the first one and he had a long, thick tail which came right out of his head, and this was long enough to frighten anyone that had never seen tails any place but where they should be.

And then Dickey Squirrel saw a tiny man with a gun, and he ran behind a rock and waited, for he was sure all

while longer. I didn't dare let him get up. I knew now that he was stronger than me, and that I am an old man. When I got up he didn't try to follow me; but I didn't care. It wasn't fair-trying to take a thing like that away from me! I didn't care if he never got up.

I went and had my dinner. Then I thought it all out, and went to the police station and gave myself up.

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a while he fell asleep and did not wake in the morning until his mother shook him hard. "You had boy," she said: "I know what is the matter with you. You were out last night after we were all asleep. Some night you'll get into trouble and some dreadful animal will get you. They are looking out for such bad boys as you are, who disobey their mothers and go out after dark."

"Yes," said Dickey, very tired and very meek, too, after what he had seen. "I know they do; I saw them last night."

"What?" said his mother, thinking Dickey Squirrel must be asleep and dreaming so she shook him again.

"What is that you said?" she asked. "Wake up, you lazy boy!"

"Yes," said Dickey again. "I know those creatures you said were in the woods are there, because I saw them last night, and mother, I'll never go out again after dark."

"What did you see, Mr. Wolf or Mr. Fox?" asked his mother. "I didn't see either of them," said Dickey Squirrel. "These animals were much fiercer than either Mr. Fox or Mr. Wolf, and one had a tail right on his head."

Grandma Squirrel came in just then and Dickey told her what he had seen the night before.

"That sounds like an elephant to me," said Dickey's grandma, "and the shaggy-headed creature must have been Mr. Lion. The other, of course, was Mr. Bear, but the little man with the gun I never heard of. Are you sure he was as small as you say?"

"Are you sure you went out at all last night?" asked Dickey Squirrel's mother. "I believe he dreamed it after all."

"No, I didn't," said Dickey Squirrel, "and if you will come along with me I can show you just where they

stood, and may be they are there now."

Grandma Squirrel put her shawl over her head and Dickey's mother put on her bonnet and Dickey led the way to the place where he had seen the terrible animals the night before.

But just as they reached the spot a little boy was going away with something in his arms, so they had to wait until he was out of sight.

Not a sign was to be seen of the terrible animals, but Dickey knew he had seen them, and his grandmother told him she had no doubt that Mr. Lion and Mr. Bear and Mr. Elephant had come along with the little man to show him where he could find nice fat squirrels just like Dickey.

Grandma Squirrel took Dickey's mother aside when they reached home and whispered in her ear, and this is what she said:

"That little boy that we saw was the little boy that lives in the big house on the road by the woods, and I am pretty sure those animals Dickey saw last night were his top animals that he brought to take in the house. He was playing in the woods yesterday, for I saw him."

Dickey's mother and grandmother laughed, but they never laughed when Dickey told about the dreadful wild animals that are in the woods at night.

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looking for squirrels that are out after dark, and never again did Dickey disobey his mother; that is, not by going out after dark.

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Wife's Trained Dog.

BILL: Your wife's got a dog, I hear.

Jim: Oh, yes.

"Is it trained?"

"Sure. It won't do anything I want it to."

What She Left For.

MRS. KIRKWOOD: So your maid has left you?

Mrs. Wallston: "Yes."

"What did she leave for?"

"She just left for the 3 o'clock train."

Fighting Chance.

CABANNE: What do you think of the chances for war?

Chauteau: I guess there is a fighting chance.

Doesn't Work Now.

BELLEFONTAINE: He's got a political job at last.

Tower Grove: "Well, he worked for one a long while."

"Yes, and now he's stopped working."

She Was the Delusion.

MARIE: Did Percy ever hug a delusion, to your knowledge?

Elsie: Yes; he thought I was in love with him.

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